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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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TO LOWER TAXES BY SPENDING LESS

THERE WILL BE THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS more for every family to spend on food or clothes as soon as the new Revenue Bill goes into effect, Republican leaders in Congress assure us. For, in spite of the repeated predictions from Government authorities that our tax burdens can only be shifted, not lifted, the House Ways and Means Committee believe they have found the ways and the means to make a reduction from the present tax schedules estimated at from $600,000,000 to $800,000,000. This consummation is to be brought about chiefly by drastic cuts in expenditures with a minimum change in taxation methods, the Secretary of the Treasury being authorized to borrow money if he needs it to meet a possible deficit for the present fiscal year. While the Republicans—editors and statesmen—are enthusiastic over their success in meeting the great popular demand for a lightening of the tax burden, Democrats declare that the taxpayers' hopes in this bill are illusory, that the chief beneficiary will be the rich man, and that "to cut taxes by running in debt" is simply a "confidence game." The proposed saving to the people, says the Columbia (S.C.) *Record* (Dem.), "is about as real as a drink of near beer at one of the soft-drink stands is when compared to a glass of Mumm's Extra Dry." "If the poor man, whether he runs a small store, a small bank, a blacksmith shop, or a printing-office, or whether he farms or lays brick, can get any comfort from the announced reduction of Federal taxes," he has the South Carolina editor "beaten a half mile."

	Decrease
Repeal of excess-profits tax	$450,000,000
Repeal of transportation tax	262,000,000
Increase of exemption from $2,000 to $2,500 for married men with income not over $5,000	40,000,000
Increase of exemption for dependents from $200 to $400	30,000,000
Reduction of income surtaxes to 32 per cent	90,000,000
Repeal of life-insurance tax	6,000,000
Repeal of tax on soft drinks	60,000,000
Repeal of "luxury" taxes	15,000,000
Reduction of taxes on candy, furs, and sporting goods	15,000,000
	$968,000,000
	Increase
Increase of corporation tax from 10 to 12½ per cent	$134,000,000
License tax on sellers of soft drinks	10,000,000
Tax on manufacturers of soft drinks	26,000,000
Substitution of manufacturers' tax for stamp tax on proprietary medicines and toilet preparations	8,000,000
	$178,000,000
NET DECREASE	**$790,000,000**

HOW THE REPUBLICANS PLAN TO LOWER TAXES.

By 1923, says Congressman Fordney, we will be paying $790,000,000 less to the Federal tax-collectors.

As presented in the House of Representatives last week, the new Revenue Bill provides for the levying of about $3,000,000,000. The Washington *Post*, which is generally considered very close to the Administration, notes that the President, Secretary Mellon, and leading Congressmen "agreed that by cutting expenditures to the bone and by refunding the $170,000,000 of war-savings securities and Pittman Act certificates coming due, the Government's fiscal requirements should be reduced from $4,550,000,000 to $4,034,000,000." Roughly speaking, it was estimated that nearly a billion might be expected from customs and other revenue, leaving $3,000,000,000 to be collected by income tax, profits taxes, and miscellaneous internal revenue. Keeping in mind the fact that the schedules are somewhat tentative and that the Senate is likely to make many changes, *The Post* goes on to express as follows what may be considered the unofficial Administration view of the bill introduced by Mr. Fordney, who heads the Ways and Means Committee:

"There can be no doubt that the responsible leaders of the House and officials of the Administration have acted in good faith in exerting every possible effort to reduce taxes and yet make adequate provision for the necessary expenses of the Government. And in redistributing the levies they have adhered to the ancient taxation principle of placing the heaviest burdens upon those best able to bear them and relieving proportionately those upon whom taxation is most oppressive. . . . . .

"Doubtless some changes will have to be made in the original draft of the bill, but the groundwork for this important legislation appears to have been well laid by the Ways and Means Committee. It defers to the plainly exprest sentiment of the people and represents a sincere effort by the party in power to keep true faith with them."

In preparing the Republican measure "there has been no effort to relieve the rich of their share of burdens," we read in an official statement issued from the White House, but an attempt has been made to see to it "that no class will be left an avenue of escape from these." About $1,800,000,000 of revenue, we are told, is to come from what may be called "rich-man's taxes," while "the balance will be distributed over the entire community, rich and poor." In particular, "the reduction to 32 per cent. of the highest income and surtax rate is expected by the experts to produce actually more revenue from these sources than do the present much higher rates," because of evasions, investments in tax-free securities, and avoidance of certain kinds of transactions. The excess-profits tax is condemned as multiplying the tax burden

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of the consumer, inducing speculation and waste, and being a variable source of revenue. The alternative to this tax is the increased tax on corporations. Here an exemption is made "of those having earnings of $2,000 or less. The number that would thus be exempted would exceed 300,000." The wiping out of

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CRITICAL MOMENTS.

—Johnson in the Spokane *Spokesman Review.*

the transportation tax will, according to this statement, "bring relief to both producer and consumer," and the abolition of the "nuisance taxes" will relieve the public of a great annoyance. After noting that the basis of the Administration's tax program is rigid economy in expenditures "which the government departments have undertaken to effect," the White-House statement concludes as follows:

"The whole tax-reform program contemplates freeing business from what have been found paralyzing and exasperating restrictions, encouraging to the utmost the resumption of enterprise and business, removing every possible incentive to evasion and fraud, and distributing the tax burden with the greatest possible equity among all classes of people, keeping in mind the purpose to impose the larger share on those best able to pay. It is believed that, as the proposals are studied and it is increasingly realized to what extent they are adapted to these ends, they will be recognized as a long step toward restoration of improved conditions of general business."

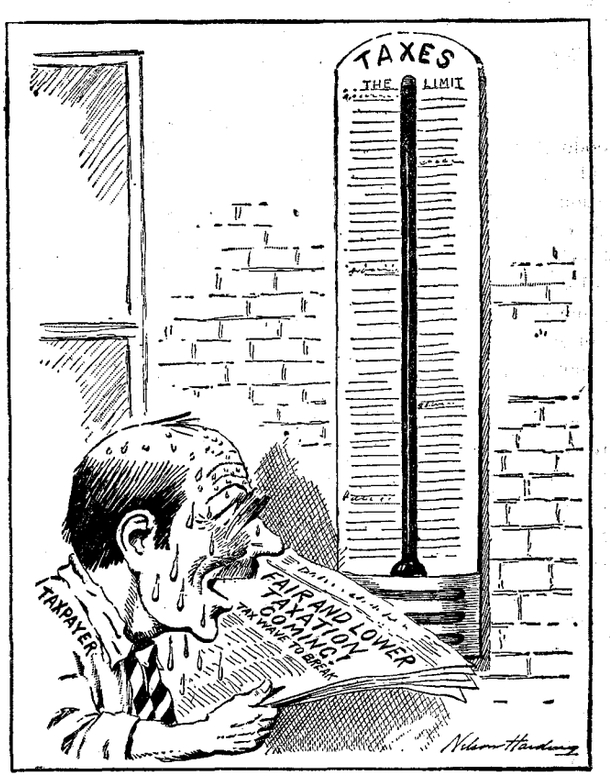
A good day's work was done by the Ways and Means Committee in the preparation of this bill, declares the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.). "Instead of looking for new places to raise money by taxation," observes the no less delighted Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), the plan is to reduce taxation by reducing expenditures. The changes in the revenue laws promise to be popular, observes the Washington *Herald* (Ind.); "they consist almost wholly in tax reductions than which nothing is more pleasing." With a single exception of the excess-profits tax, remarks the Wheeling *Intelligencer* (Rep.), the changes "are specifically intended to bring relief to the poor man or man of average means." And, adds the West Virginia paper, the poor man will benefit by the repeal of the excess-profits tax "because it will mean more manufacturing plants and more businesses of all kinds and thus more employment." The introduction of the new Revenue Bill is proof enough to the editor of President Harding's Marion *Star* "that the Republican party's preelection pledges of lowered cost of government were not made merely to get votes." Senator Capper's Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), which reaches a large rural constituency, does not consider the repeal of the excess-profits tax a profitable step; but "a bill that reduces taxes by half a billion dollars, abolishes 'nuisance taxes,' cuts travel expenses, and gives relief to heads of large families has a good deal to commend it."

The list of tax reductions is most attractive to the eye of the Republican New York *Tribune.* Secretary Mellon advised the levying of additional taxes instead of postponing payments which some day must be made. This advice was "financially sound," but "there are worse things than a deficit balanced by short-termed borrowings," continues *The Tribune.* Moreover—

"It is better to raise too little than too much. Supplemental taxes, in case of shortage, can be levied. It is fair to ask the future to bear a little heavier part of the public burden than it does. When the business of the country gets going again imposts that are now severe will seem light."

The curtailment of expenditures in order to keep taxes down is hailed by the New York *Journal of Commerce* as the "first great step toward solvency":

"The projected economies bring within reach the result that the general welfare requires, and they are so distributed that no harm is imaginable from them before the elasticity of the country restores prosperity and with it abundant revenue. Reductions in army and navy expenditure are likely to be justified by other results of Mr. Harding's policies; the railroads are to be substantially taken care of; there will be general satisfaction at any reduction of the sums poured into the bottomless pit of



LET'S HOPE IT'S TRUE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

government shipping waste; the other reductions are mere trimming down of appropriations."

Contrasting with such honeyed words, and flatly contradicting the statement sent out from the White House, is the resolution adopted by the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives

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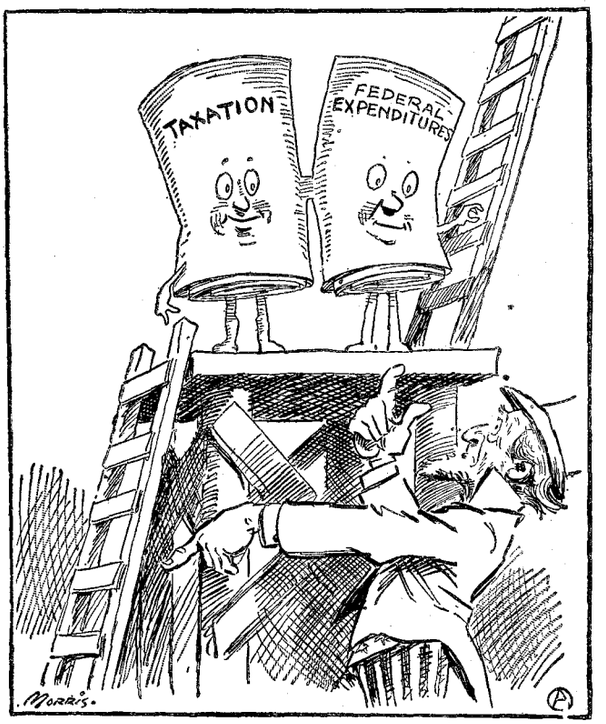
declaring that the Republican Revenue Bill "is subversive of the principle that should govern taxation for the support of this Government, in that it relieves profiteers and taxpayers of large incomes from their just share of the load of taxation and leaves an unfair portion of the burden to be borne by the people of



OUR FEDERAL SIAMESE TWINS.

Taxation can't come down without bringing expenditures down with it.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

moderate means. It violates the promise of all parties to reform and revise the system of taxation so that all citizens and corporations shall bear a just portion of the tax load." The whole bill, declared Congressman Garner (Dem., Texas) on the floor of the House, "is drawn in the interest of those who pay high taxes and against those who pay low taxes." Chairman White, of the Democratic National Committee, denounces the Republicans "for juggling taxes by fictitious reductions and a false show of economy." How long, asks the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.), "can the American people be fooled by such devices?" The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) finds a good deal of "window-dressing" in the Republican program, and the New York *World* (Dem.) denounces it as a "pretentious fraud." The paragraph in the tax bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury "to issue an additional half billion dollars of short-term securities, expanding this semifloating debt from $7,000,000,000 to $7,500,000,000," gives the lie to a considerable share of the Republican claims of economy, in *The Evening World's* opinion. "The G. O. P. proposes to cut taxes by running in debt," as the Democratic editor sees it, and—

"This is not even 'borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.' It is a 'confidence game' which will work until the public discovers and withdraws its confidence."

Such a procedure is also attacked by the Baltimore *Evening Sun* as decidedly unbusinesslike. It "amounts to postponing the day of reckoning and solving the question by running away from it."

"The sound business sense of Americans will never sanction it. The Federal Government finds itself unable or unwilling to reduce expenses to the extent necessary to cut down taxation to the degree promised the people by the Republican party. Therefore they propose that the Government, in another twelve or eighteen months, go into the investment market and absorb perhaps a billion or more of money that otherwise would go to productive enterprise. It will serve to depress Liberty and Victory bonds further and to raise interest rates generally. Nor can it be forgotten that a vast refunding operation for the Victory loan notes must be carried out at approximately the same time that these short-term notes are to be issued."

"Instead of cutting down appropriations remorselessly, as demanded by these stringent times, Congress," says a Republican critic, the Rochester *Post-Express*, "attempts to placate the public with lump sum figures of retrenchments the departments will be asked to effect, and probably will not make. But is a cutting of the budget to upwards of four billion dollars such a sensible reduction of the people's burdens as fulfils the pledges of the party and as the people have a right to expect?"

And from the Socialist New York *Call* comes an even more vigorous expression of disappointment over the size of the promised economies. *The Call* can think of a number of "simple ways in which the Administration could cut down the horrible burden of taxation":

"For instance, the airplane experts and the New York *Times* declare that the recent bombing tests against captured German dreadnoughts prove that the capital ship is now useless for offense against the bomb-carrying flying machine. In view of this the hundreds of millions being spent annually on the greatest naval building program ever projected by any nation is for the most part mere waste and should be abandoned forthwith. Another big slice could be cut from the taxes by dropping Mr. Harding's amiable proposal to make the railroad interests a present of $500,000,000 in addition to the huge subsidies they have been receiving. A similar sum can be realized by making our 'late associates in the war' pay up the interest they will owe for this year on the ten billions we loaned them in their days of trouble. They will squander far more than that this year in militarism and imperialist adventure. And there is the $300,000,000 owed to the Government by various private shipping interests. Make them pay up. Incidentally, the Government is expending a good round sum in perpetuating Mr. Wilson's

NOW OF COURSE YOU UNDERSTAND THAT AFTER MY BIG FRIEND HAS BEEN LOOKED AFTER SOMETHING MAY BE DONE FOR YOU
BURDEN OF TAXATION
DUBB TAXPAYER
CONGRESS
PLUTOCRACY

WORDS OF HOPE.

—Walker in the New York *Call*.

imperialism in Haiti and Santo Domingo. The Government has not been particularly frank with the American people about the annual cost of crushing liberty in these regions, where our armed forces are thoroughly unwelcome, but it is expensive work and should be cut out without further delay."

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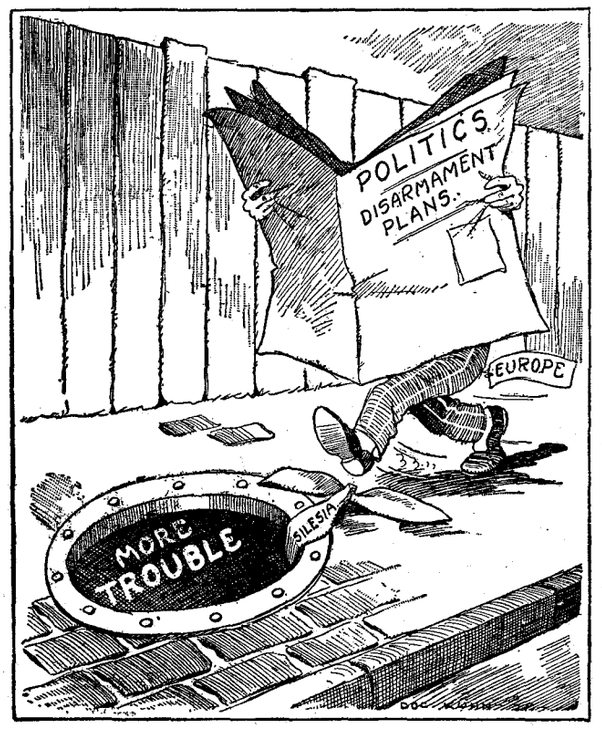
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' BIGGEST JOB

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS EXISTENCE, the League of Nations has an opportunity to accomplish something of practical value to the world, it is remarked. For, points out the St. Louis *Star*, "the League has been entrusted with the foremost question of the day, the question whose settlement will determine whether the last world-war will be followed by another—the Upper-Silesia question." This economic problem, over which France and England have been at loggerheads for some time, is now in the hands of the League, having been placed there by the Allied Supreme Council which, in the opinion



WATCH YOUR STEP!
—Kuhn in *The Rocky Mountain News.*

of the Omaha *Bee*, "found it too hot to handle in ordinary fashion." The League, therefore, "has saved the situation," thinks the Knoxville *Sentinel*. Certainly, "if the League succeeds in settling the nasty dispute, which has been raging for two years, it will have gained considerable prestige," agrees the New York *Evening Mail*, while the Chattanooga *News* believes that "no greater tribute to the efficacy of the League has yet been offered than the reference to it for adjudication of the Silesian controversy." This action by the Supreme Council "will come as a profound shock, nevertheless, to the White House and the Senate Republicans who have been declaring that the League of Nations is dead past all hope of resurrection," notes the New York *World*, while the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* directs the attention of "Mr. Harding, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Harvey" to the fact that the Supreme Council, after admitting its incapacity, appealed to the League as a "court of last resort."

"Whether the League will be able to help the Supreme Council out of its dilemma, however, is doubtful," thinks the Springfield *Republican*, "for the difficulty of agreement will be as great in the League as in the Supreme Council." Moreover, declares the Baltimore *American*, "the League is not likely to handle this matter until a French premier and a British premier have come to accord on it." "The Supreme Council at present," we are reminded by the New York *Tribune*, "consists of these two prime ministers; the Council of the League of Nations consists of the same two statesmen. To go from one tribunal to the other is not to travel far." Meanwhile, remarks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "by 'passing the buck' the Council is leaving the Upper-Silesian sore to fester through another season of delay and uncertainty."

As the New York *World* reviews the situation, however:

"In referring the whole problem to the Council of the League, whose findings they are pledged in advance to approve, the French, British, and Italian members of the Supreme Council purposely pass it on for settlement to an international body composed of representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Spain, Brazil, and China. Recognizing their own inability to reach an agreement in the sharp controversy in which they have been engaged, they have declared the judgment shall be final, whatever it may be, when rendered by a tribunal in which South American and Asiatic nations like Brazil, Japan, and China stand on equal footing with the European powers, France, Great Britain, and Italy."

In other words, "Europe needs a stabilizer, and the Supreme Council's action indicates that one has been found in the League," cables Colonel House from London to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "Certainly a crisis of the utmost gravity has been averted, and the Anglo-French Alliance has been preserved—and these are the all-important considerations," avers the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Therefore, concludes the Rochester *Times-Union*, "hampered and derided as it has been, the League still lives and is called to greater tasks; it has proved a light shining in the darkness."

Other editors, however, come to other conclusions. The Baltimore *News*, for instance, does not see how "England, France, and Italy, by changing their meeting place and placing negotiations in the hands of subordinates, can compose their differences." "It is all very pretty in theory, but we fail to see where matters have been advanced," adds *The News*, and the Peoria *Transcript* doubts if anything will be gained by the League. We read:

"The League probably will be unable to accomplish anything through experts that could not have been politically possible by agreement between Lloyd George and Briand. In any case, many thousands of Poles will pass under German political control and many thousands of Germans under Polish control. These circumstances will cause irritation in the future, and demonstration will be made of the folly of trying to fix international boundaries along ethnological lines."

In thus dealing with Silesia, declares the Manchester *Union*, "the premiers have merely postponed their fight and changed their method. As if they could arrive at unanimous agreement in Geneva! This is the merest claptrap." "For the present the Entente has saved its face, but it was saved by begging a question upon which depends, in large measure, the economic and political recovery of Central Europe," maintains the Baltimore *Evening Sun*. As this paper goes on:

"It means a continuation of this uncertainty—at a time when the breaking-point had become seriously near. It means delay and a reopening of the whole problem. The Council of the League of Nations, working at the highest speed of which it is capable, can not reach any decision under three or four months.

"In the meantime, however, the failure of the Supreme Council to arrange a settlement is again fanning the firebrands of Silesia into flame."

But *The Evening Sun* finds a silver lining in the Silesian cloud:

"There is just one hope in the new situation. That is, that the League Council, disregarding the conflicting aspirations of Germany and Poland and the ambitions of England and France to wield the European balance of power, may concentrate its attention on Upper Silesia itself, on this territorial entity which the Supreme Council found itself incapable of dividing. Then the idea of partition, so obnoxious to the Upper-Silesians themselves, may fall into the discard and the province given autonomy under an administration which will have the task of distributing its resources among the nations depending upon it."

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CLASHING ULTIMATUMS IN IRELAND

"IRELAND HER OWN, and all therein from sod to sky." Such, in effect, jubilantly declares *The Irish World* (New York), is the "ultimatum which De Valera has presented to Great Britain." On the other hand, there is Lloyd George's statement, equally, it might appear, entitled to be dignified by the name of "ultimatum," declaring that "the history of the two islands for many centuries, however it is read, is sufficient proof that their destinies are indissolubly linked," and his flat reply to De Valera's claim of Ireland's right to secede from her allegiance to the King that "no such right can ever be acknowledged by us." The situation, revealed by Great Britain's sudden publication of a report of the Irish negotiations up to the latter part of August, is described by a good many observers as a deadlock, an *impasse* from which there can be no progress without concession upon one side or the other. "Sinn Fein still maintains that Ireland must cut every political tie with Great Britain," observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "The Irish Republicans are holding out for the Irish Republic." Thus far, believes this authority, all the concessions have been made by the English, and, concludes the editor, if the De Valera 'ultimatum" represents "Sinn-Fein's, or Ireland's, last word, then it seems that, sooner or later, the present truce must end." The actual danger-point, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript* and of several other more or less neutral American papers, lies in the refusal of Sinn Fein to consent to a free Ulster as well as in De Valera's demand for "absolute separation." The violently anti-British *Irish Press*, of Philadelphia, begins an editorial with the pronouncement that "Ireland is not, never was, and never will be a British dominion," and *The Irish World* (New York) takes its stand behind De Valera with this ringing declaration:

"In presenting his ultimatum to the British Prime Minister, President De Valera is acting as the authorized spokesman of the Irish people and of the Irish race. Wherever his words shall be borne by the electric spark the world round, they will find an enthusiastic response in loyal Irish hearts. They are a clarion call to Ireland's far-flung battle-line to close up ranks for the final assault upon the iniquitous foreign rule that, generation after generation, has despoiled, impoverished, and depopulated our Motherland. That rule must cease if Ireland is to live. Compromise with the evil thing, whatever form such compromise might assume, would be but nourishing the cancer that is preying upon the vitals of Mother Ireland. The Irish nation was called upon to choose between life and death. Thank God, it has not chosen to commit suicide."

These resounding battle-cries from such leading spokesmen for Americans of Irish descent are but two of many utterances indicating the wide-spread belief that the publication of the Lloyd George and De Valera statements last week marked a turning-point in the negotiations for an Irish settlement. In such a state of affairs an agreement or a complete break may be reached any day, perhaps even before this reaches the reader. But whether the negotiations continue or not, a knowledge of the documents as published by the British Government is essential to a full understanding of what has taken place and what may follow. The documents, it will be remembered, include a plan for settlement proposed by the British Prime Minister, an Irish answer, a letter by Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts to Eamonn De Valera urging the acceptance of the British offer, and a final retort by the British Government. As the Providence *News* dispassionately summarizes the clashing view-points set forth in these successive utterances:

"The British Premier for his Government agrees to give Ireland complete parliamentary and physical control such as is had in Australia, including her own military forces for home defense. The new Irish Government would have exclusive jurisdiction of all home affairs such as England now has within her own borders, which means control of education, agriculture, shipping, taxes, exports, imports, and, of course, the abolition of all laws that interfere with future commercial freedom.

"The Prime Minister insists, however, that while this offer applies to all of Ireland his Government will do nothing to coerce the newly formed parliamentary province of Ulster into acceptance, and that until the electors in that section of Ireland agree to throw in their lot with the remainder of their country they will be protected in their desire to remain a part of the British Crown, subject to imperial legislation. President De Valera in his answer accepts the situation as to Ulster in the sense that he admits force must not be used against the majority of its people and that they must become a part of the United Ireland through friendly negotiations. He holds that if the British Government stands apart complete reconciliation can be had with the northeast section of Ireland.

"The vital disagreement between the two leaders is on the question of independence. Lloyd George holds that the offer on behalf of his Government gives complete independence within the federation of the Empire. President De Valera responds that Ireland's complete right to freedom must be recognized, rather than a dominion form of attachment, but he is willing that his people make a treaty of free association with the British Commonwealth group for mutual progress and protection, and he would recommend that to his associates in Dail Eireann.

"Otherwise stated, the head of the Irish Republic insists that the association of his nation with the other groups in the British Empire must be voluntary and that as a basis for this Great Britain must concede the right of Ireland to be a free agent in joining voluntarily a union of all the self-governing peoples under the widely flung dominions. This, he holds, would give Ireland at any time the right to leave the composite government should her people so decide, and to this Lloyd George responds that his country will never recognize the right of Australia, Canada, or any other territory to secede from the combination of nations forming the British Empire. Ireland, he says, can have complete independence within the federation, but no treaty right to sever the bonds at will."

General Smuts's letter, the publication of which by Great Britain roused additional hard feelings in Ireland, includes the statement that "the British Prime Minister offers complete dominion status to the twenty-six counties, subject to certain strategic safeguards which you are asked to agree to voluntarily as a free dominion. . . . It is far more than was offered the Transvaal and the Free State." What is good enough for the present British dominions, argues the South-African mediator, "surely ought to be good enough for Ireland, too."

The present difficulty, believes the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, in conformity with the general drift of American newspaper opinion, "lies not in the fairness and practical justice of the offer of a dominion status, but in the uncompromising attitude of those who insist upon a republic or nothing, and of those who have only abuse for Irish aspirations." To match the fervent declarations by Sinn-Fein sympathizers in favor of complete freedom or nothing, Unionist editors in the north of Ireland berate Lloyd George for dealing with "the murder gang," as they commonly refer to Sinn Fein, and speak of the "dishonor" involved in the British compromises already made.

Several commentators feel that De Valera's firm stand, and perhaps Lloyd George's also, may be taken largely to satisfy the extreme elements in both their followings, and that, after a due amount of negotiating, compromises will be made. Even tho the present situation, in the words of the Paterson *Press-Guardian*, "looks like a collision of an immovable body with an irresistible force in which if neither side yields, both must be destroyed," such representative journals as the New York *Globe*, the Newark *Evening News*, the New York *Times*, the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, the Baltimore *American*, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, the Philadelphia *Record*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Washington *Evening Star*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, and the New York *World*, agree that in the end a working agreement will come, and properly, through some compromise on the part of the Irish Revolutionists.

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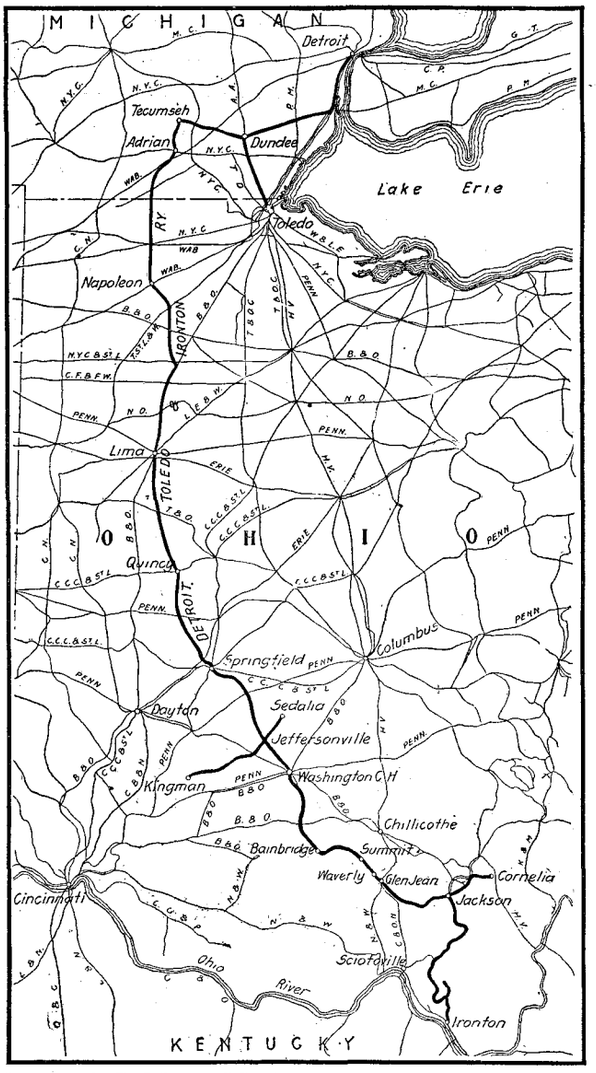
HENRY FORD, RAILROADER

WHEN A NOVICE AT RAILROADING accomplishes in four months the paradoxical feat of reducing rates and increasing wages and net earnings at one and the same time, other railroad executives should take notice, says H. E. Hoagland, Professor of Transportation at Ohio State University, in the New York *Times*. In his spare time, it might be added, President Ford, of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, with which he is said to have performed a miracle in railroad management, carries on negotiations with the Government for the lease and eventual purchase of the Government's unfinished nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., upon which approximately $80,000,000 have been spent, and incidentally arranges to ship his own freight between New York and Detroit on a fleet of motor-barges by way of the Erie Canal. Meanwhile, his son Edsel presides over the Ford Motor Company.

While it seems to be the consensus of opinion among editors that Henry Ford has accomplished a railroad revolution in reducing freight rates 20 per cent. and earning profits of $500,000 on his road, *The Wall Street Journal* is authority for the statement that his plan, applied generally, "would mean bankruptcy for all but the strongest roads. Ford's lower rates for the D., T. I. & mean, in effect, a rebate to his factories." For, explains a correspondent in the New York *Tribune*, "Mr. Ford has diverted all of his own vast tonnage to this 400-mile road from Detroit to Toledo, thus turning about $2,000,000 a year into the treasury of this railroad which it never had before." This could be done, as the accompanying map shows, because it crosses every trunk line running from Chicago and St. Louis to the East.



By courtesy of "The Railway Age," New York.

HENRY FORD'S RAILROAD.

Map of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, and connections.

When Mr. Ford was asked how he revolutionized "two streaks of rust" that was losing money and made it a paying concern, he replied, "We eliminated waste and dead-wood. And all railroads should do the same thing." One of his first official acts, we are told, was to cut the force of railroad employees from 2,700 to 1,650 (in the face of more traffic than the road had ever handled), and to replace all of the higher officials but one with men of his own selection, many of whom were from the Ford Motor Company plant at Dearborn. All employees now have an eight-hour day, and in no case is a person allowed to work more than 208 hours a month. Sunday work is abolished except in cases of absolute necessity. As Professor Hoagland tells us in the New York *Times* article:

"At a time when wage decreases are the order of the day throughout all industry, the D., T. & I. has announced that the minimum wage of $6 per day for eight hours—now famous in the plants of the Ford Motor Company—will be adhered to for railroad employees. This means a general increase for many classes of railroad labor.

"Meantime, the road is operating with an effectiveness unprecedented for this company and seldom approached by any company. The operating ratio for June, 1921—the latest figures available—was 53; that is, for every dollar of revenue collected the cost of operation and maintenance was only 53 cents. The corresponding ratio for June, 1920, was 117 and for June, 1919, it was 118.

"In the operation of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Mr. Ford is concerned with three sets of people—the owners of the property, the shippers and passengers, and the employees. He believes that the owners of the D., T. & I. are entitled to a fair return for the use of their property. Consequently, he is having percentage distributions of interline rates revised so that his road may hereafter receive a fair share of such receipts. This helps to account for some of the increase in revenue on his road in June of this year.

"In the second place, he believes that railroads are built primarily to serve the public and that the users are entitled to receive the best service possible compatible with reasonable rates.

"It is in his relations to the employees that Mr. Ford has made the most radical changes in his railroad operation. He believes that a work-day longer than eight hours is fundamentally wrong and that a form of industrial organization which supports it has no right to exist. Where workmen are granted individually at least what they demand collectively he believes there can be no reason for a clash with their organizations."

"Will this be a lesson to the railroads or merely an aggravating incident in their stubborn worship of Wall Street banking management?" asks the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*. It has been the contention of other railroads, notes the Topeka *Capital*, that "they cannot afford to haul freight and passengers for less than the present rates unless wages are reduced, regardless of the volume of traffic." Yet if Ford can make a substantial reduction in freight rates, maintain the Buffalo *Times* and a dozen other papers, "the same thing might be done on other roads." "It is notorious that the high freight charges are in large measure responsible for high prices and that the public has to pay the bill," adds *The Times*. Therefore, suggests this paper:

"If Mr. Ford thinks he can do something which will register a long step in remedying that condition of things, for God's sake, let him do it! If he fails, nobody but himself will be the loser; if he succeeds, everybody in the United States will be the gainer."

This outburst is occasioned by the action of the Coal Association of Northern West Virginia, which made formal protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission against approval of

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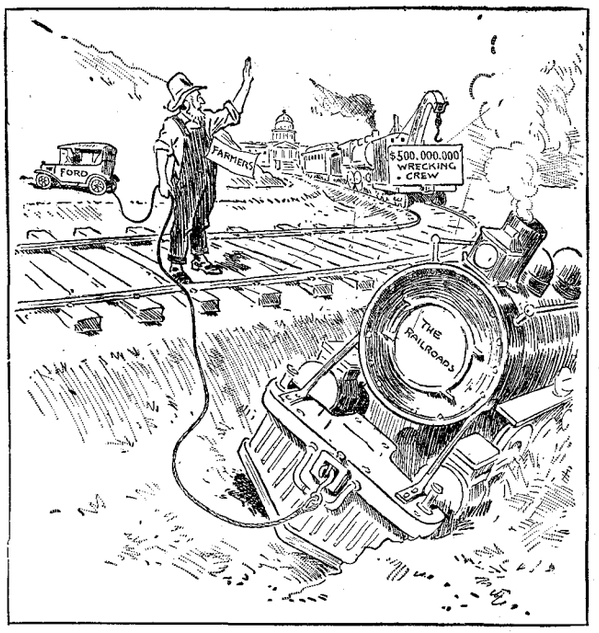
Ford's lowered rates on coal. The Association, remarks the New York *Globe*, "feels that Mr. Ford's action would break down the entire (freight) rate structure in the Ohio territory." "But what is apparent," declares *The Globe*, "is that Mr. Ford's idea would mean cheaper coal to the consumer, who needs the saving." "Perhaps the railroads need financial aid from the Government less than they need five or six Henry Fords to run them intelligently," believes the New York *World*.

Already the Ford Motor Company employees, set at their new tasks with the object of finding the weaknesses of railroad management and effecting a saving wherever possible, evidently are justifying Mr. Ford's faith in their versatility. "Wastes in the claims department never before suspected" have been uncovered, we are told; "damage claims have been materially reduced; stationery and printing bills have been more than cut in two; fuel bills have been cut from one-fifth to one-third." "But other railroads are still capitalized for about twice their actual value, as was shown when the Esch-Cummins Bill was before Congress," charges *The Appeal to Reason* (Girard, Kan.), "and this means that for every dollar the railroads earn on their legitimate valuation they are compelled to earn another dollar on this fictitious valuation." Continues this Socialist weekly, presenting the radical view of the railroad situation:

"The situation in the railroad industry in this country amounts almost to an actual breakdown. The railroads are levying a tribute upon the nation's industry that it can not pay. Railroad rates are so high that business men the country through are raising calamity cries, declaring that products can not be moved at the present excessive rates. There is no doubt that the railroad situation has a great deal to do with stagnation of business. Foodstuffs vitally needed for feeding the nation are withheld from distribution, not alone by high rates, but by inadequate service.

"One of the commonest grafts of the railroads is that of paying princely salaries to the plutocratic officials, who perhaps have nothing really to do with actually running the roads, but who happen to belong to the inside controlling ring. A railroad official who receives $100,000 a year is plainly a recipient of



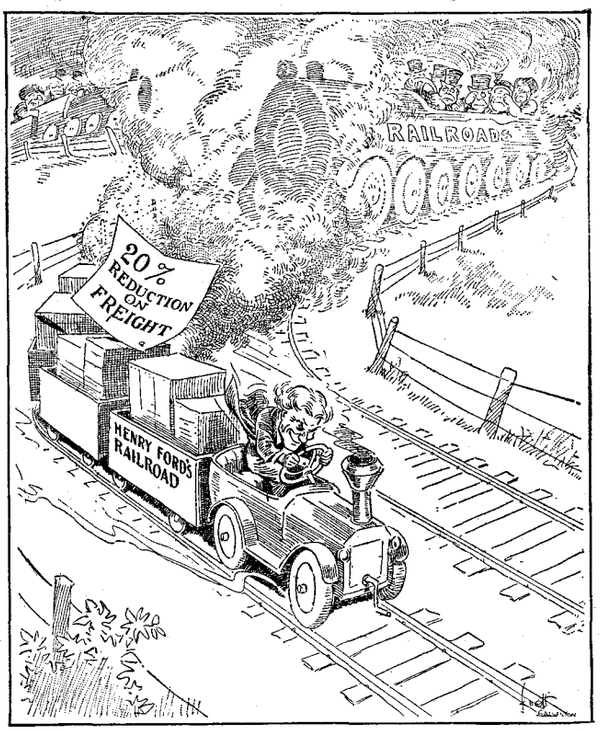
"LET HENRY DO IT."

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

financial favors. He doesn't earn this sum. He gets it because he is 'one of the boys' on the inside. Salaries like this point to one reason why railroads demand even higher rates.

"Another way in which railroad graft is distributed consists in the retaining of influential attorneys throughout a railroad's territory. These attorneys are paid handsome retainer fees, not for the legitimate work they may do for the railroad, but primarily for their political influence.

"The railroad magnates of the country have but lately succeeded in forcing a sweeping reduction of wages, and they have for some time conducted a strenuous campaign for higher freight rates. Altho it has been reiterated that labor costs were responsible for the demand for higher rates, we note that the higher-rate campaign continued unabated after wages had been slashed. Now what have these railroad magnates to say in reply to Henry Ford's latest move?"



HENRY'S DUST.

—Knott in the Galveston *News*.

What the conservative New York *Times* would say is that Mr. Ford, in addition to being the chief owner of the D., T. & I., is also the chief patron; "he is making his railroad dovetail with his factories." The complete upheaval of which other editors write, therefore, does not disturb *The Wall Street Journal*. Mr. Ford's move "does not necessarily mean anything new in railroading," maintains this financial daily, which goes on:

"Professor Hoagland all but ignores the salient point in Mr. Ford's railroad experience to date. Shipper Ford is to Carrier Ford about as 50 to 1. Those who would set him up as an example for the imitation of other railroad managers would feel some embarrassment if the others should ask Mr. Ford to give each of them as much traffic, in proportion to road mileage, as he is giving his own road, or even to return to them the Ford traffic they formerly carried."

One of the effects of the reductions in freight rates on the D., T. & I. is that coal will be carried into the Detroit market at lower rates than now prevail. This, naturally, pleases Detroit folks. But it has a disturbing influence upon other roads leading into that city. As *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit) explains:

"The rate structure which has been built up since 1890 in this country has made the distribution of industry possible. Our rate systems are now a commonplace. It can be understood, therefore, how even on so minor a railroad as Mr. Ford's a sudden and capricious change in rates can affect the entire structure and have results far-reaching to the little centers of industry."

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THE REIGN OF THE TAR-BUCKET

FORTY-THREE TAR-AND-FEATHER PARTIES were held in Texas during the past six months, says a Houston dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, and in one of the instances the victim was a white woman. In another case, the initials "K. K. K." were branded on the forehead of a negro bell-boy. In Missouri, a sixty-eight-year-old farmer was whipt by a mob, and in Florida an archdeacon of the English Episcopal Church was both whipt and tarred and feathered. The majority of these crimes are credited to the recognized Kuklux Klan; "anarchy is terrifying the State with a bucket of tar and a sack of feathers," according to the Dallas *Journal*. "And no discrimination is made as to race, color, sex, or nationality," the Springfield *Republican* is told in a dispatch from Austin. "Certainly the Kuklux outrages are no longer entirely of a racial character, as they were in Civil-War reconstruction days," notes the Boston *Herald*. And, as a correspondent of the Kansas City *Star* writes, after a 2,000-mile journey through Texas, "the original Klan did not molest women—the present-day Klan has; the original Klan rarely attacked white people—the present-day Klan seems to have specialized on them; the original Klan had the best people of the South behind it—the present-day Klan has a few of the best people in it and a host of them against it." Furthermore, declares the Fresno (Cal.) *Republican*, "the so-called Kuklux Klan appeals to the passions, the prejudices, and the fears of certain groups of men, and its activities should be promptly killed by the self-respecting citizenship of the United States."

ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME THIS FELLOW WAS STOPT?

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

The offense of the mob in subjecting the Texas woman to great indignities "is infinitely worse than any with which the woman might have been charged," asserts the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, and it is the opinion of the Newark *Evening News* that when episodes of this sort can occur "it is time to ask where we are drifting." "It is high time that the activities of the Kuklux Klan were recognized as criminal," maintains the Dayton *Journal*, which looks upon the Klan as "nothing more nor less than an organization of outlaws."

Already the activities of the Beaumont Klan have led to the revocation of their charter by "His Majesty, the Imperial Wizard, Emperor of the Invisible Empire of the Kuklux Klan, Inc.," who holds forth at Atlanta. But "putting an end to mob violence in Texas appears to be strictly up to the sheriffs and peace officers," avers the El Paso *Times*, and the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* agrees that "Texas has enough laws to terminate the epidemic; all that is necessary is to enforce them." The Houston *Chronicle*, which is unsparing in its criticism of Klan methods, offers the organization this advice:

"Boys, you'd better disband. You'd better take your sheets, your banners, your masks, your regalia, and make one fine bonfire.

"Without pausing to argue over the objects you have in mind, it is sufficient to say that your methods are hopelessly wrong. Every tradition of social progress is against them. They are opposed to every principle on which this Government is founded. They are out of keeping with civilized life.

"You seem to forget that the chief advantage of democracy is to let in the daylight, to prevent secret punishment, to insure a fair hearing for every person, to make impossible that kind of tyranny which can only flourish in the dark.

"The newspapers of last Sunday were disgraced with the account of four illegal, unnecessary, and wholly ineffectual outrages. Without assuming that your organization was directly responsible for any or all of them, it was, in large measure, indirectly responsible. Your organization has made the thought of secretly organized violence fashionable.

"It matters not who can get into your organization or who is kept out; any group of men can ape your disguise, your methods, and your practises. If outrages occur for which you are not accountable—and they will—you have no way of clearing yourselves, except by throwing off your disguise and invoking that publicity you have sought to deny. Your rôle of masked violence, of purification by stealth, of reform by terrorism is an impossible one. Your position is such that you must accept responsibility for every offense which smacks of disguised tyranny. . . . . .

"Who was responsible for the Tenaha case, where a woman was stript naked and then covered with tar and feathers? Has there ever been any crime committed in this State so horrible or one that brought such shame on Texas? Is there any member of the Kuklux Klan in Texas so pure and holy that he can condemn even the vilest woman to such disgrace and torture? Masked men did it and the world was told in press dispatches that they were the hooded Klansmen of Texas.

"If that outrage was done by Kuklux Klansmen, then every decent man who was inveigled into the order should resign immediately. If it was not the work of the real order its members should disband because of this one act, if for no other reason.

"The Kuklux Klan, as recently rejuvenated, serves no useful purpose. On the other hand, it makes room for innumerable abuses. The community—meaning the whole nation—is against it, and the community will grow more resolutely against it as time goes on. Those who brought it into being, no matter what their intentions, would better bring about its dissolution before the storm breaks."

Instead of disbanding, however, we hear of renewed organization efforts in Philadelphia, Butte, Portland (Ore.), Los Angeles, and cities in California and Oklahoma. Yet, asserts the Seattle *Union Record*, "mob action must stop or free institutions will perish." "The Kuklux Klan should not work in the dark with a tar-bucket, but in the light at the polls—in the sane American way," points out the Indianapolis *News*. As the Houston *Chronicle* says in another of its many editorials on the subject:

"If this nation, or any State within this nation, has come to a point where it needs the backing of a secret cult, if American society has become so degenerate that its purification must be brought about through anonymous warning and sheeted raids, if moral conditions have grown so desperate that we can no longer take time to grant offenders a fair hearing or trial in an open court, then, God save the United States."

But that is exactly the purpose of the Kuklux Klan, avers the Imperial Wizard in a full-page advertisement in the New York *Herald*—to save the United States. "There is nothing in the Constitution of the Order," he avers in his sworn statement, "that any honorable, law-abiding, conscientious, clean-hearted,

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and pure-spirited, 100 per cent. American could not swear to and uphold." Moreover, he declares:

"The Knights of the Kuklux Klan does not encourage or foster lawlessness, racial prejudice, or religious intolerance and is not designed to act in the capacity of a law-enforcement or moral-correction agency except in so far as the members of the organization as citizens may be able to assist the regular officers of the law in the apprehending of criminals and the upholding and sustaining of the majesty of the law and the honor and integrity of the Stars and Stripes and the Constitution of the United States of America. To the above every member entering the portals of this organization has been sworn under the most binding and solemn oath, and any act or word contrary to the above statement by any Klansman is a violation of his oath and puts him beyond the pale of fellowship in the organization and makes him an outlaw not only in the eyes of the law of the land, but in the eyes of his former fellow Klansmen, as a violation of oath of any Klansman automatically banishes him from this organization.

"I hereby declare and pronounce the present attempt to fasten upon this organization acts of lawlessness to be the attempt of our enemies to discredit the organization, and the further our investigation goes into every particular incident of lawlessness which has been charged against us the more convinced I am that the present wave of criticism passing through the press is a concerted move on the part of our enemies in an attempt to prejudice the public in regard to our work.

"In conclusion, the Knights of the Kuklux Klan is a law-abiding, legally chartered, standard fraternal order, designed to teach and inculcate the purest ideals of American citizenship, with malice toward none and justice to every citizen regardless of race, color, or creed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE uplift movement needs less block and more tackle.—*Asheville Times.*

THE high cost of killing is a big factor in the high cost of living.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

A GOOD many things are easier said than done—including the marriage ritual.—*Life (New York).*

IRELAND seems to have as many strings to her harp as England has to her bow.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WE shall see better times when everybody puts a little more emphasis on the "try" in industry.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

"DISARMAMENT Conference May Bar Gas."—Head-line. But not from the disarmament conference.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

IT is no surprize to us that Henry Ford, having gone into the railway transportation business, is shaking things up.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

COALITION having been successfully arranged in New York, nothing now remains except for the voters of the city to coalish.—*Boston Transcript.*

THINGS would be helped by a little less pathos about the aftermath of the war and a bit more attention to the after-mathematics of the war.—*Columbia Record.*

THAT moaning sound to the eastward is the lamentation of the Paris hotel-keepers who have discovered that the disarmament conference is to be held in America.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

THAT Versailles Treaty made one fatal mistake. It failed to forbid Germany to undersell those who licked her.—*Baltimore Sun.*

EVENTUALLY everything will get back to the prewar level except Europe's upper class.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

PEOPLE who can't get into Russia to study the situation might try going over Niagara in a barrel.—*Newark Ledger.*

"RED" theories will make little progress in a country that has learned a profound reverence for red tape.—*Lincoln Star.*

THE only oil the nations seem willing to share with their powerful neighbors is turmoil.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

WHEN one observes how little the people are shocked by tales of government waste, he suspects that familiarity also breeds contentment.—*Passaic News.*

DENYING beer to the sick as Congress proposes to do no doubt comes under the head of health legislation, since it will prevent a lot of illness.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THERE's nothing about Henry Ford's offer of $5,000,000 to the Government for an $80,000,000 nitrate plant to oppose the view that Henry has the makings of a real financier.—*Marion Star.*

YOU never realize how far we are from the spirit that will insure everlasting peace until you watch the crowd when the umpire makes a close decision in favor of the visiting team.—*Minnesota Star.*

IT'S AFTER A VACATION THAT THE REST IS NEEDED.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

AFTER the parley November 11 will be celebrated as Disarmistice day.—*Indianapolis Star.*

ABOUT all the melting-pot does now is to make it hot for the immigrant.—*Albany Times-Union.*

NOW that President Harding is a stepchild, he knows how a Democratic postmaster feels.—*Dallas News.*

THE Soviet Government seems almost indignant that its hunger should have been mistaken for repentance.—*Dallas News.*

THE Sheppard-Towner Maternity Bill suggests that Congress aspires to be the nation's mother-in-law.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE chap who said truth is stranger than fiction died before fiction reached its present state of development.—*Elmira Star-Gazette.*

THE Administration has discovered that a great many of the expenses it promised to cut off are capable of voting.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WE read that a form of baseball was a favorite sport among the Greeks. We do remember something about a Homer.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

THERE is one automobile to every fourteen persons in the United States and the thirteen other persons are always in the way of the one automobile at street intersections.—*New York Evening Mail.*

NEWSPAPER item says, "Telephone communication across the Atlantic Ocean possible in six months." Only about a month longer than it takes to get a connection on this continent.—*New York Evening Mail.*

FOUNTAIN-PENS figure among the utensils confiscated in America for containing illicit whisky. No wonder some of these Americans are such spirited writers.—*London Opinion.*

GOVERNOR SMALL would probably be willing to leave his case to that Black-Sox jury.—*Dallas News.*

"'REDS' Free Americans."—Head-line. Bet they wish they were.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

HARD times: A season during which it is very difficult to borrow money to buy things you don't need.—*Fremont Tribune.*

IF the purpose is to annihilate taxpayers, the merchant ship is about as deadly as the battle-ship.—*Illinois State Register.*

GERMANY failed to undermine civilization, and now the hateful thing seems determined to undersell it.—*Tarrytown Daily News.*

TIMES have certainly changed! A few profiteers now would help the Government mightily in solving its taxation problems.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE *Leavenworth Post* has figured out one thing in favor of prohibition. It is killing off the idle rich, who can afford to buy the bootleggers' stuff.—*Kansas City Star.*

THOSE keen Eastern business men learn something every day. A candy-store operator who has been making a 300 per cent. profit says he can cut prices in half and still make a profit!—*Seattle Times.*

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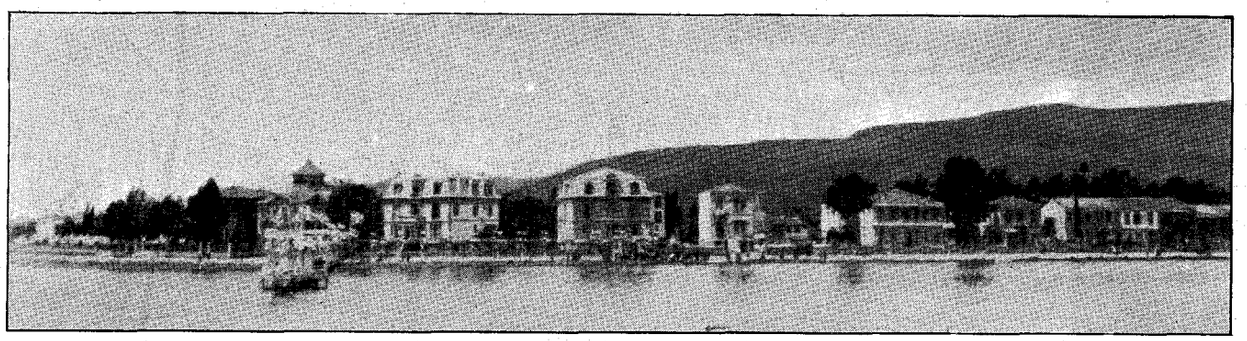
FOREIGN COMMENT



AFTER RICHARD THE LION-HEARTED, CONSTANTINE.

Cordelio, named for Richard Cœur de Lion, is a suburb of Smyrna, and in this little town the victorious Greek offensive was planned by King Constantine, who is the first Christian king to land there since the days of the Crusades.

SCRAPPING THE TREATY OF SÈVRES

PROCLAIMING THEIR NEUTRALITY in the Greco-Turkish War, the Allied premiers in their latest council at Paris, we are informed, scrapped the Treaty of Sèvres for junk with one hand, while with the other they declared it the right of all neutral nationals to sell arms to either of the belligerent nations in Asia Minor. Also they decided to take measures to protect the Straits, and announced that the time is not yet ripe for mediation between the combatants, as we learn from the two resolutions adopted, which read as follows:

"The Allied governments decide to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality in the Greco-Turkish War. They are agreed not to intervene in the conflict with assistance of any kind, either by the supplying of troops or of arms or of credit. But this decision does not affect the liberty of private trade under existing international law.

"While reserving the possibility of offering their mediation, the Allied governments consider the hour has not arrived when an operation of this kind can yield any results."

Some Paris correspondents point out that the Turkish discussion discloses the lack of power of the League of Nations, for both the Allies and Greece are signatories to its covenant, and, if its provisions were complied with, there would be no private manufacture of arms and the belligerents could not get munitions from the outside. Furthermore, we are reminded that if Greece and the Allies were true to the Covenant, the Council of the League would at once intervene and Greece would suspend operations for six months pending an investigation, because "she is now declared to be engaged in a war on her own account, and not for enforcing the civilizing projects of the Allied and Associated Powers." Incidentally, these Paris correspondents recall that Mustafa Kemal, the Turkish Nationalist leader, does not belong to the League of Nations. Meanwhile, no exultation appears in the London or Paris press over the substantial victory of the Hellenic troops in Asia Minor to harmonize with the triumphal chorus of Greek newspapers reproduced in last week's LITERARY DIGEST. On the contrary, there is a general inclination to agree that the Greco-Turkish problem has taken a new twist which demands a new deal among the Allied Powers. To be sure full credit is given to King Constantine, "who, whatever else he may be," says one British editor, is known to be an extremely capable military commander. His General Staff and his men are congratulated for their skill and courage, and the London *Daily Telegraph* points out that the whole country is keyed up to a high pitch, backing their sovereign in "what is regarded as a kind of crusade or holy war, the final struggle of Christian civilization against Asiatic barbarism." This mood of exaltation is a fine thing on the battle-field, *The Daily Telegraph* concedes, but "may have its dangers if it carries away the statesmen and strategists who have to deal with stern facts rather than with heroic fantasies." In other words, this London daily thinks there is a possibility that the Turks "may come back" for they have a way of "recovering unexpectedly from defeat and fighting on obstinately when, by all the rules of war, they ought to be suing for peace." Political considerations also impose caution and moderation on the Hellenic Government, according to this newspaper, which proceeds

"There is a school of Nationalists or Imperialists in the Hellenic Kingdom which is eager to lay the foundations of a new great Ionic dominion in Asia Minor, from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean; nor would it pause on the eastern shore of the Straits. These visions must be dismissed if Greece is to be secure and the Near East delivered from confusion. The Greek Government must remember that the ultimate settlement of the Near East does not, and can not, depend solely upon the valor of their troops and the skill of their officers. On these they may be legitimately congratulated; and as far as they are employed in furtherance of the general interests we shall regard them with respect. But the Western Powers would not countenance any arrangements likely to lead to further friction and conflict. The possible collapse of the Angora régime makes it more urgent than ever that they should come to a complete understanding on the whole group of questions. Our views are simple and definite. Great Britain has no desire to see the Turkish people enslaved or exterminated; it is well content to leave them in possession of those districts where the inhabitants are Turkish by race and Mohammedan by religion. But we do not deem it either feasible or humane to restore to Ottoman domination Christian populations from which it has been expelled."

If the Greeks will confine themselves to the foregoing "moderate and practicable program," *The Daily Telegraph* predicts they will have a strong case before the Supreme Council. It believes also that the Anglo-Italian entente will operate favorably in France on this point, and says that the understanding between the Foreign Offices of Rome and London has been welcomed in Roumania, where there is a strong desire to co-operate on the Eastern settlement. We are told also that—

"There is a strong bond of sympathy between the greater

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and the lesser Latin nation, and both would be gratified by a *rapprochement*. No country is more vitally concerned in the future of the Straits than Roumania, and none is more anxious to secure their freedom. In this respect Great Britain, Italy, and Roumania have a common interest, and the new turn which the Marchese della Torretta has given to Italian foreign policy offers good hopes that they can act together with excellent effect. If it be true that the Turkish Cabinet is already calling for European intervention in the Anatolian conflict the time may speedily come for Western diplomacy to reenter the field which it has temporarily abandoned."

The Bucharest *Indépendance* quotes the Rome *Tribuna* as saying that it is a mistake to advocate revision of the Treaty of Sèvres, for the whole Near-East situation must be reanalyzed, and we read:

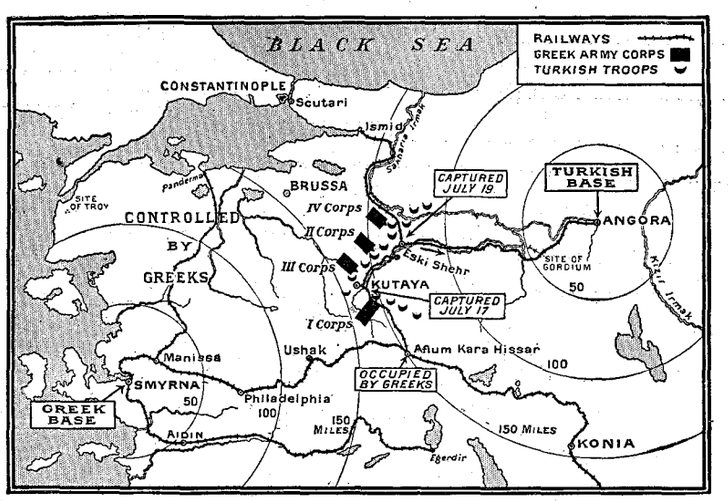
"In the Treaty of Sèvres all the principles of the self-determination of peoples were overlooked. The Treaty abandoned Smyrna to Greece because no guaranty insured the inhabitants the right to declare themselves against annexation to Greece at the end of the five years of occupation conceded to Greece. It is incomprehensible that Italy, to whom Smyrna was first awarded, should not have insisted that the will of the inhabitants of Smyrna be taken into full consideration. But all the Powers perceive that the Treaty of Sèvres is disastrous for everybody. It impels Greece to exhaust herself in a futile effort and drives Turkey into military Bolshevism. England can not be at ease and shows her anxiety over her Near-East policy. . . . All the Powers must get together and study the Near-East question without prejudice from a fresh standpoint."

The London *Times* reminds us that England from the start has "adopted an attitude of neutrality in the Greco-Turkish conflict" and has not supported the military enterprises of King Constantine and is not concerned "whether he succeeds or fails." But events in Asia Minor must "greatly affect the decision of the Near-Eastern question, which is still in debate between the Allies" and hardly less serious than the Upper-Silesian problem. So *The Times* hopes that the differences of opinion which have been allowed to accumulate "until they have become a source of danger to the Entente" may be smoothed away, for "the time is overripe for clear thought and resolute action, if the peace of the world is to be preserved." In France the Paris *Journal des Débats* is of similar mind and issues warning against "the policy of improvisation" which accentuates conflict between the Allies, and it relates:

"Unhappily nothing so far has been arranged between Paris and London to make way for a future solution of the Near-East question. On our side we carry on dark conversations with the Kemalist delegates, Bekir Sami Bey and Dr. Rechad. The English on their side seem to have engaged with the Italians in certain active discussions toward a *rapprochement* between the cabinets of London and Rome. We know only on this point what we have been able to learn from the Italian press. But the whole play has been at cross-purposes, for each Government has been working to get some little advantage over the other and each considering the other more and more as a rival. Meanwhile, Great Britain installs the Emir Fayeal at Bagdad. He is to become King of Irak and makes no bones about his purpose to stir up troubles for us in Syria whence we were forced to expel him last year."

The *Journal des Débats* cries out against such a deplorable way of procedure, and urges that the ambassadors of the various countries and their ministers get together, lay their cards on the table, and play an open game, for "this slow decomposition of our entente is disastrous." The semiofficial Paris *Temps* asks us to look back and consider that the Turco-Greek War is the result of two indiscretions on the part of the Allied Powers. The first was that the armistice signed with vanquished Turkey was not sufficiently complete and precise in terms, the second that the Allied Powers too precipitately allowed the Greeks, in fact, invited them to land troops at Smyrna. Now the war is on, and whatever may be the result, it is much to be doubted whether it will settle the Near-East problem, according to this newspaper, which continues:

"In point of fact, this is not the first time that Greek forces have come to blows with the inhabitants of Asia Minor. Many times in the course of the centuries has this situation been presented, and yet war has not always gone on continuously. There have been moments of peace. When Byzantium joined the Athenian Confederation about the year 478 B.C., and when it remained loyal to Athens during the Peloponnesian War, the



From "The Sphere," London.

WHERE GREEK MET TURK AND OVERWHELMED HIM.

The black blocks show the position of the four Greek army corps as they closed in upon the Turkish line about July 15. Great credit is paid the Greeks for their skill and energy in a country where the roads are "almost non-existent," and the railways, as seen by the map, are of little service to the greater part of Greece's 180,000 fighting men. Carrying on their advance, the Greeks would march over the site of Gordium, where Alexander the Great cut the famous knot, thereby fulfilling the oracle that whoever did so would conquer Asia.

Greeks, who lived in this period on the site of Constantinople, retained mastery of the Bosporus altho they did not possess much territory in Asia. The Byzantine Empire kept alive till 1453, altho the empire of the Seljuk Turks stretched from the Indus to the Ægean as early as the second half of the eleventh century, altho the Ottoman Turks had taken Afium-Kara Hissar as far back as 1282, and tho Smyrna had been conquered by these same Ottoman Turks in 1424. In a word, the experience of twice a thousand years shows that the Greeks can hold a greater or less section of Asia Minor when they hold Constantinople. The line of the Straits forms, as it were, the hinge of any Greek Empire aiming at territory in Asia."

We may without indiscretion express our understanding that the victorious eyes of Constantine are naturally turned toward Constantinople, the *Temps* goes on to say, and adds:

"The only conceivable peace for the Turks lies in the restoration to them of all Asia Minor, Constantinople, the Straits, Thrace, and Adrianople. Any other arrangement, even supposing it were realizable, would only be a truce soon to be broken. As to the Greeks, if they feel that they are victorious in Asia, how can we expect them to stop at the eastern shore of the Straits? In truth, Constantinople is the big stake in the Greco-Turkish War, and neither of the two peoples now in bloody affray will be satisfied to accept an oyster-shell in place of a pearl."

Meanwhile, there are increasing indications of the solidarity of the Greek nation, despite the bitter conflict last year between the adherents of Constantine and the supporters of Venizelos. The Athens *Elefteros Typos*, a Venizelist organ, prints a dispatch from Aix-les-Bains, where Mr. Venizelos is sojourning, saying that during his recent stay in London the Greek statesman urged upon King George V. that King Constantine be recognized by Britain.

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EGYPT'S RIVAL LEADERS

EGYPT'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE is complicated by the fight for dominance between her two political leaders, Zaghlul Pasha, who heads the Nationalists, and Adly Yeghen Pasha, the Prime Minister, and the mix-up, according to some French correspondents at Cairo, is marked by all the fury and bitterness of the unforgettable Dreyfus days in France. Meanwhile, London newspapers report the arrival in England of the Egyptian Official Mission, headed by Adly Pasha, and tell us that on the arrival of the party at Victoria Station a demonstration was made by "a handful of young Egyptians, apparently students living in London," who waved red flags bearing inscriptions, "No Conference with Adly," "Egypt for the Egyptians," and so forth. Another hostile demonstration was made by them later at the hotel where Adly Pasha is staying, but it is described as "a very small and ineffective affair." According to the London *Daily Telegraph*, Zaghlul Pasha, leader of the Extreme Nationalists, is suffering "eclipse" because he committed "an unpardonable error" when he declined to indorse the report of the Milner Commission, which "offered Egyptian Nationalism larger concessions than most of its advocates had dared to hope for." The chance Zaghlul lost, adds this newspaper, was seized by the Adly Cabinet, which has "made itself the mouthpiece of reasonable Nationalism and now can be accepted as representing the most influential body of Nationalist opinion in Egypt."

Zaghlul rallies round him, says an Egyptian correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, those enthusiasts who have fought for the elimination of all foreign control and aim to set at naught the efforts of the Egyptian Sultan to find a political way out. The Adly Cabinet came into power with every chance of some success with a political settlement with England, and was popular, we are told by this informant, until Zaghlul returned from Europe to claim, not merely a place in any delegation which should be sent there on behalf of Egypt, but the supreme place. Through his press and his committees, his war-cries about "complete independence" and "Egypt for the Egyptians," and "a clever use of all means adjusted to all men," he retains the fervid adhesion not only of the troublesome students and the rabble, but also of some officials and a vast number of ordinary folk. But the *Guardian's* correspondent points out that—

"A review of the situation, however, leads one to believe that Zaghlul may not possess all the trumps. The rabble are for any party which incites them to excesses, and their problem is mainly a police problem. A very strong section of the upper and thinking classes have enough political acumen to know that Egypt can not wisely jump in one year, as Zaghlul would drive it to do, where the maturer races have arrived after three or more centuries of progressive experience. And they would like to see clearly whither they are going. And the principal Powers, whose peoples in Egypt constitute the bulk of the trading, technical, and professional classes and who have important protective rights under the Capitulations which it is sought to abolish, will probably need much persuasion and adequate provision before they relinquish these rights. In the meantime, several of Zaghlul's principal adherents have been driven by his unreflecting extremism to support the further-seeing policy of Adly Yeghen Pasha."

This informant admits the success of Zaghlul in manipulating the mass mind through propaganda and demonstration, which is not difficult to understand when it is considered that—

"The Egyptian people are generally as ignorant of the British and foreign point of view as can be. Many have only a very hazy and inadequate idea why the British are there at all. They have no conception that the real problem for Egyptians does not exist now, but will arise after the projected change. They have little grasp of the ultimate problems of the country, of the questions of feeding a much-increased population, of the irrigation difficulty involved, of the larger army—even now unpopular—which must be maintained to protect the country against probable invaders, and the taxation which these and other necessary projects must bring. They do not understand that if the British were to quit the country their own peculiar dependence on foreign Powers for the financial and progressive elements of civilization, and most of all their unique geographical position, would certainly involve them sooner or later in diplomatic trouble and its consequences to a small, unwarlike race. The recent policy of training enough Egyptians to undertake the technical services of the state is yet in its infancy, and its results can not be foreseen. The recent attempt to found a purely native bank has ended, as on previous occasions, in almost complete failure."

A Cairo correspondent of the Paris *Journal des Débats* records interviews with the rival leaders of Egypt in which we have a positive denial by Zaghlul that there is anything Bolshevik in the designs of his party, which are exclusively national and in no-wise social. He is quoted further as saying:

"My compatriots protest only against a ministry in which they have no longer confidence and which under no circumstances do they wish to have as negotiators with England. I alone have the confidence of the nation as it is shown by the manifestations—against which I have always advised—such as deputations, public addresses, the closing of shops, etc. Adly saw fit to forbid manifestations when they were no longer devoted to acclaiming him. Is it surprizing, therefore, that his interdict caused disturbances. . . . The Egyptian people have lost confidence in Adly because he has not kept his promises. A mission made up of the Adly Ministry would be a joke. Any agreements reached by delegates who are not in the full confidence of the Egyptian would be vitiated in advance.

"Two solutions of the problem are before us: either the ministry should resign and a new delegation should be formed, which would be in full accord with a new ministry, or else we should call a National Assembly which should designate the delegates. I should like to say once more that the Egyptians have no desire to drag their European guests into their domestic disputes, and it is despicable that certain Egyptians pretend to believe the contrary, simply to further their party interests."

This French correspondent turns then to Zaghlul's antagonist, the Prime Minister Adly Yeghen Pasha, whom he describes as having nothing oriental about him, either in his easy command of French, in his attitude or appearance. He has spent many years in Paris, we are informed, and for the past two years has played a prominent rôle in Anglo-Egyptian negotiations. This "aristocratic scion of a great family, who is a graduate of El-Ahzar, the great Mussulman university, is far removed intellectually and spiritually from Zaghlul Pasha, a son of the fellaheen." One has only to imagine them side by side, says this French journalist, to understand that even if the aims of these two men were identical, they could not very well agree on ways and means to attain them, and "it seems to me an unfair undervaluing of the two to say that the only question between them is rivalry for the leadership of the mission to negotiate with England." Adly Pasha is then quoted as saying:

"You who live in Egypt know what has been going on for some three months, and therefore I do not need to explain to you that the deplorable disturbances at Alexandria have nothing to do with the political differences between the Zaghlul party and the Government. These disturbances are due to clashes between the Greeks and the Egyptians of the lower classes, which shall be disclosed in the full light of a formal inquiry. . . . .

"Whether for me or against me, the élite of the nation, the majority of the Nationalist movement, is profoundly convinced that Egypt can not attain independence except she has the support of European sympathies. It is ridiculous to blame the spontaneous combustion of the events in Alexandria either to my adversaries or to me. . . . Evidently there exists in this port a dangerous and violent element. I do not blame the city authorities for having recourse to the British troops in order to quell the disorder. In the case of a conflagration one is justified in using all the water one can find to extinguish it. But to make use of such succor in such an emergency does not imply that the Egyptian Government would have been unable to reestablish order through its own means."

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CHINA AT THE HARDING CONFERENCE

THE SEPARATE INVITATION of the American State Department to the Government of the Republic of China to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far-Eastern questions, in connection with the disarmament conference, on November 11 next, appears just when some Japanese newspapers are questioning whether China is at all "fit to appear" on this momentous occasion. They note also that the Shanghai press seem to regard the conference as "a golden opportunity for getting rid of Japan's pressure"; but how is such a disordered country to take advantage of any opportunity, asks the Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo*, which believes it will be difficult "to make China share the same obligations with other countries in regard to any agreement that may be reached." Yet this journal admits that China has the most extensive territory and the largest population on the Pacific, and so may rightly be entitled to take part in the conference and occupy a prominent position. At the same time it must not be overlooked that China is "broken up, the authority of the central government does not extend to the provinces, and there is no prospect of the establishment of a firm government." The Osaka *Asahi* says that China has been engrossed during the last few years, "with ways and means of opposing Japan," and is "blind to everything else and oblivious to the possibility of jumping from the frying-pan into the fire." What steps will be taken by "Chinese diplomacy controlled by Chinese who studied in America" may easily be divined, and this daily adds:

"It is to be feared, therefore, that antagonism between Japanese and Chinese such as was shown over the Shantung question at the Paris Conference may again be occasioned, leading to unnecessary disputes. Even if Japan submitted to the Chinese claims unconditionally, it is doubtful if that tendency could be eliminated. This is the first thing which we wish the American President to note. Whatever agreement may be reached between the Powers regarding Pacific and Far-Eastern problems, it would be an intolerable wrong to sow a new seed of antagonism between Japan and China and assist one of them with a view to promoting selfish ends, for in spite of the success of a peace agreement, it would create another cause of discord in the Far East."

"MISARMAMENT."

PEACE—"What are you doing?"
POWERS—"Sharpening our swords against militarism."

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

In the opinion of *Asahi* China's treatment in the past by foreign countries, whether kindly or ill, should be kept a thing of the past, for the urgent present necessity is to establish a fundamental policy in the interest of China. China should be allowed to take part in this task, which will satisfy those Europeans and Americans who have been clamoring against Japan, and who "for scores of years have imposed greater pressure on China than has Japan."

DELILAH UP TO DATE.

MISS COLUMBIA—"Now's the time, boys, for us to give old Samson a hair-cut!"

—*The Passing Show* (London).

A very different picture of the situation is presented in the Chinese press, where there is a tendency to attribute Japan's original "hesitancy and distrust about the conference" to her resentment that China is to be heard there on terms of equality. The Peking *Daily News*, for instance, says that some of the Chinese newspapers consider this the "outstanding fact" of President Harding's invitation, but it believes there is no one outstanding fact "beyond the fact of the invitation itself," and adds:

"To dwell on such a point betrays Japan's attitude toward the conference. China's status to Japan is simply that of a vassal state. Even when the Powers are to confer about the Far East China must be relegated to the other side of the door. It was ever thus. We now know how assiduously Japan worked to prevent China from coming into the war and then was persuaded by Britain to use her good offices to persuade this country to sever relations with Germany! The island kingdom feared the presence of Chinese delegates at the peace table; the realization of wrongs done to this country made it imperative that Nipponese interests be secured. Hence the secret agreements that were reached by the Allied Powers during the course of the war. Both China and America fell foul of them at the conference of Paris, but the world was given an object-lesson on Japan's war-time diplomacy. Again China is to have an opportunity of presenting her claims before a world tribunal, and Japan is hurt because her sister country will meet her on the same terms. . . . Even if China gained nothing at all at the conference the alining of the public eye on her problems would make for the eventual triumph of her case."

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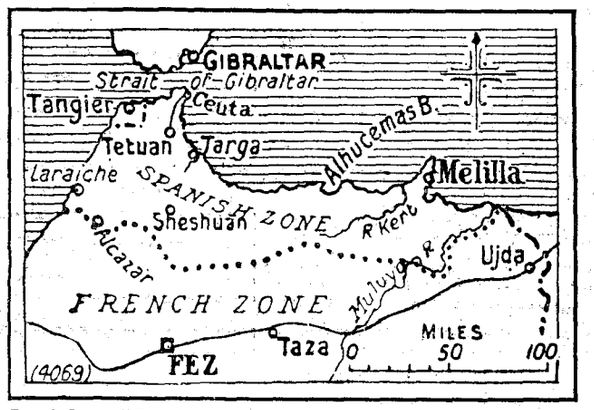
SPAIN'S MOROCCAN "DISASTER"

THE SUDDEN MOORISH RISING in the Melilla district of the Spanish zone of Morocco, in which rebellious tribesmen inflicted serious losses on Spanish troops, sent a political shock through Spain, we are told, for the Moroccan campaign has "never been popular in that country." The uprising caused a change in the ministry in Spain and evoked some curious contradictions in the Spanish press. For instance, some newspapers accuse German merchants in Spain of supplying the Moorish tribesmen with arms, ammunition, and military instructors. On the other hand, certain Spanish papers blame the French for inciting the Moors to rebellion. It will be seen on the accompanying map that the French zone lies adjacent to the Spanish zone in Morocco, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* says:

"It appears that France has obtained special rights in Tangier from the Sultan of Morocco. Thus France has positively laid hands on the port. In this matter in which the Spaniards are in conflict with France, England backs the Spaniards. She must do this in order to keep peace with her Mussulman subjects, who would not tolerate any diminution of the sovereignty of the Moroccan Sultan. England also owes it to her own interests to support Spain, because her situation in Spain is similar to that she has made for herself in Portugal. It is probable that Spain has accorded concessions to England only to insure the support of Britain's power in the conflict which will inevitably arise with France on the question of Morocco."



From the London "Times."

SPAIN'S "WHITE-MAN'S BURDEN."

The history of the Spanish zone of Morocco has been "a constant warfare, waged on the whole with considerable success, against the Moorish tribesmen, together with very slow penetration and organization of the country by the colonists."

From the Madrid dispatches we learn that after the earlier reverses suffered by the Spaniards, in which they were forced to retreat virtually to the gates of Melilla, Spanish forces began an offensive against the Moorish tribesmen by land and by sea through gunboat fire. It is stated that the Moors were completely routed in hand-to-hand fighting, and lost heavily in dead, wounded, and prisoners, leaving arms and munitions upon the field. But there is no question about the character of "disaster" which marked the Moors' first assault on the Melilla zone, we are told, for the Spanish Minister of War in his official statement admitted that the retreat of the Spaniards "was most disastrous and we had many casualties." What is more, he declared that instead of the usual irregular Moorish rabble the Spanish troops found themselves opposed by a "perfectly organized" force—"a fact with which we certainly did not reckon." The Manchester *Guardian* explains that the Spanish zone of Morocco is—

"A strip of mountainous country situated where the corner of northwestern Africa comes to a head at Tangier, almost opposite to Gibraltar. It is some 200 miles in length and an average depth of sixty, or somewhere near 12,000 square miles, with 1,000,000 native inhabitants, many of them stout and well-armed fighting men. The Spanish colonists, of whom there are 180,000, are planted for the most part in a few towns along the coast and in the settlements which have been made possible as the troops make their slow progress inland against the hostile tribesmen. How slow that progress is may be judged from the statements that the present reverse has been met with only thirty miles to the west of Melilla, the principal town of the zone, whereas, the first serious campaign was launched from Melilla as long ago as 1909. Since then the military history of the zone has been a constant warfare, waged on the whole with considerable success, against the Moorish tribesmen, together with a very slow penetration and organization of the country by the colonists. Now, however, the tribesmen seem to have achieved an unusual degree of unity—a force of 10,000 is spoken of—and there are rumors of mutiny among the Spanish native troops."

Dramatic interest attaches to the leader of the Moroccan tribesmen, Abd-el-Krin, who, according to the Madrid *Heraldo*, is only thirty-five years of age, was educated in France and Spain, speaks several languages, and "aims at the civilization of Morocco in accordance with European ideals, but without losing the essentials of Moorish culture." He is said to be an experienced military leader and strategist, and according to this journal was classed as a pro-German during the war. A Melilla correspondent of the Buenos Aires *Nacion* reports that the real motive for the uprising of the Moorish tribes against Spain is Abd-el-Krin's desire to avenge himself on France because he was imprisoned by Spain during the war at the behest of France.

La Nacion's correspondent relates further that since the war Abd-el-Krin worked on the religious fanaticism of the Moors and succeeded in gathering an army of 20,000 men well armed and equipped with artillery. But a number of Spanish newspapers see something more than mere religious fanaticism in the uprising of the Moors, and one of them recalls that recently a Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco sent an official dispatch to the Minister of War in which he said: "The enemy have German instructors." In Madrid *El Dia* has been campaigning for some months against the German embassy in that city and especially against certain German merchants in Spain whom it accuses of dealing in contraband arms and munitions. This daily declares that the instructors of the tribesmen are furnished by the Germans, who provide discipline and tactics as well as weapons and war methods against the Spanish troops. *El Tiempo*, which was recently haled before the courts by the German embassy, says:

"We know of foreign business men, nearly all Germans, who seek and purchase mining lands in that section of the Riff territory where Spain is not yet dominant, and who do all they can, by whatever means, to stave off the arrival there of Spanish troops. Herein lies the explanation of the sudden massing of the *harka*, provided with perfect equipment of arms and munitions, which so tragically surprized the Spanish troops. The result of all this will be that one day all the mines of the Riff district will be in the hands of the Germans."

On the other hand, the Madrid correspondent of the Paris *Journal des Débats* reports that when the bad news from Melilla reached the Spanish capital on July 25, *El Imparcial* and *La Acion* "hastened to insinuate with as much boldness as is possible without expressly saying a thing, that France had urged, armed, and guided the Moorish rebels." And this French informant adds:

"These two newspapers inflict an insult at the same time as they attempt to offer us a tribute by picking up calumnies that even German agents would never think of hoping to propagate outside the most ignorant zones of public opinion. These newspapers admit that our prestige is immense among the Moroccans, that we manage them at our will, that we put at their disposal the secrets of victory. At the same time, they profess to believe we are powerful enough to fear nothing in our own domain from numbers of warlike and well-armed troops encouraged by us to attack foreigners."

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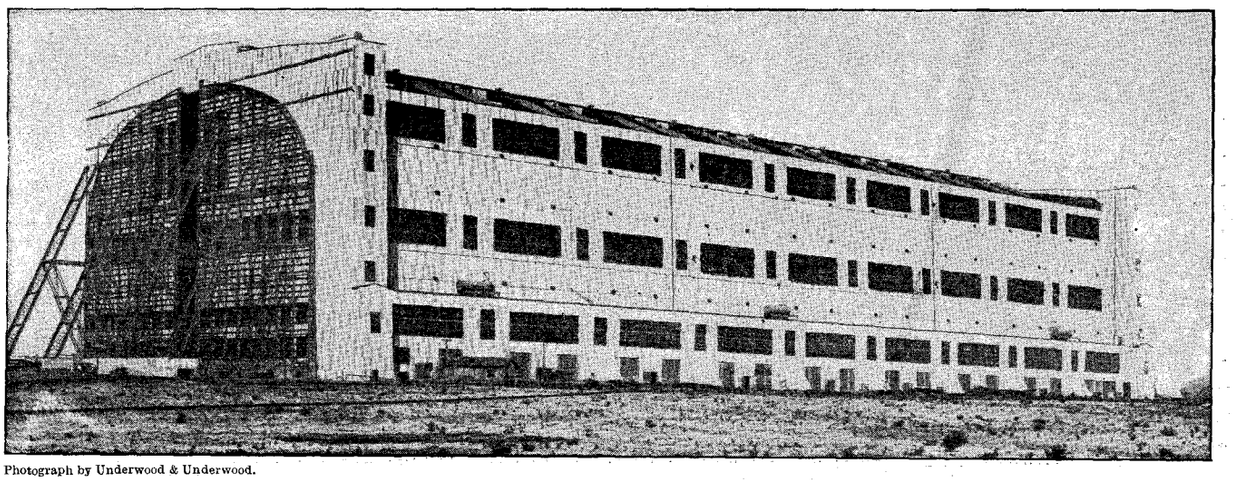
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

THE NAVY'S $2,000,000 HANGAR—THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Built of reenforced concrete, and so camouflaged as to partly conceal its immense size, this hangar, two city blocks long and fifteen stories high, could easily hide away in its interior the world-famed Woolworth Building. It was recently completed at Lakehurst, N. J., to accommodate the *ZR-2* and the *ZR-1*.

AMERICA'S NEW SUPER-ZEPPELIN

THE MIGHTIEST DIRIGIBLE AIR-SHIP in the world will soon be on its way to America from England, flying the American flag and in charge of a Navy crew. This Leviathan of the air is larger, faster, and more complete in every respect than the British *R-34* which flew across the Atlantic in 1919, and her gas capacity is approximately 500,000 cubic feet greater than the German Zeppelin *L-71* which was built during the war to bomb New York. The cruising radius of this "last word" in air liners is about 8,000 miles at fifty miles per hour, altho the vessel is capable of a speed of seventy miles. As John Gleason O'Brien writes in the Magazine Section of the New York *Tribune:*

"The total length of the *ZR-2* is 700 feet. If she were stood on end by the Washington Monument the tail of the ship would be 150 feet higher than the top of the monument. If the mighty *ZR-2* was stood up against the Woolworth peak just 92 feet of the tower would remain in view looming above the bulk of the air-ship. She is 85 feet thick, and her gas capacity is approximately 2,720,000 cubic feet, which gives her a disposable lift, consisting of gasoline, crew, oil, cargo, or armament, of about 45 tons.

"The *ZR-2* is an aerial liner in every sense of the word. She is controlled from the control car situated forward, which is similar to the bridge of a ship. The captain controls the ship exactly as does the captain of a seagoing vessel. The communication system consists of engine-room telegraphs, ship's telephones, and voice tubes. All orders to the power units on the engine telegraphs are repeated back to the control car before being put into execution."

There are six 350 horse-power engines of the Sunbeam-Cossack type, we are told, in six engine cars, and the ship carries 10,400 gallons of gasoline—enough to fly from England across the Atlantic to California. As the *Tribune* writer goes on:

"It will be observed that the *ZR-2* is truly an aristocrat of the sky, ranking far above the ordinary navy blimps. The ship is equipped with a radio set with a sending apparatus of about 1,500 miles. It is also equipped with a wireless telephone and radio direction finding set. Not every ocean liner that plows the commonplace main boasts such equipment.

"To give an idea of her size in another way—if the outer cover were spread on the ground it would cover a four-acre plot. The gas-bags are lined with gold-beaters' skins. Gold-beaters' skins are taken from the outer covering of the intestines of a cow or steer. This is the very best, most durable, and lightest skin that can be manufactured. There are 600,000 of these skins used in lining the gas-bags of the *ZR-2*.

"The structural strength of the ship depends in a large measure upon piano wire used as stays and braces. If all the piano wire in the *ZR-2* were put into one string it would be sixty miles long. There are also twenty miles of duralumin channel section used in making the girders of which the hull is composed.

"The crew which will take the liner from England to the United States consists of a captain, executive officer, navigator, and engineer officer, three watch officers, sixteen mechanics, and ten riggers. The crew's quarters are located in the keelway. This keelway is a long corridor extending the length of the ship about eight feet wide and seven feet high. There are two large spaces inclosed in this keelway which are used as quarters. That of the officers is forward, and for the men, aft. The quarters are equipped with comfortable chairs, tables, benches, and a Victrola with a good assortment of records."

The cost of the *ZR-2*, according to Donald McGregor, writing in the Sunday New York *Herald*, will be $2,000,000, and the hangar which will house the air-ship and her sister, the *ZR-1* (now being built in the United States), will cost $2,000,000 more. This building, besides housing the two dirigibles, contains complete shops for repairing and building them. Helium gas, of which America has the only available supply, will be used to fill the eighteen compartments of the *ZR-2*. This gas, unlike hydrogen, is not inflammable.

We find in the "Aircraft Year-Book" for 1921 further information regarding the *ZR-2*, furnished by Commander Maxfield, U. S. N., who is to bring the air-ship to America:

"The ship in flight is operated as far as possible along the lines of seagoing operation and orders are given and watches stood and relieved similarly. In landing, the station is radioed for the ground wind, its direction, the temperature, and barometric pressure, which, when received, enable the captain to make the necessary landing calculations."

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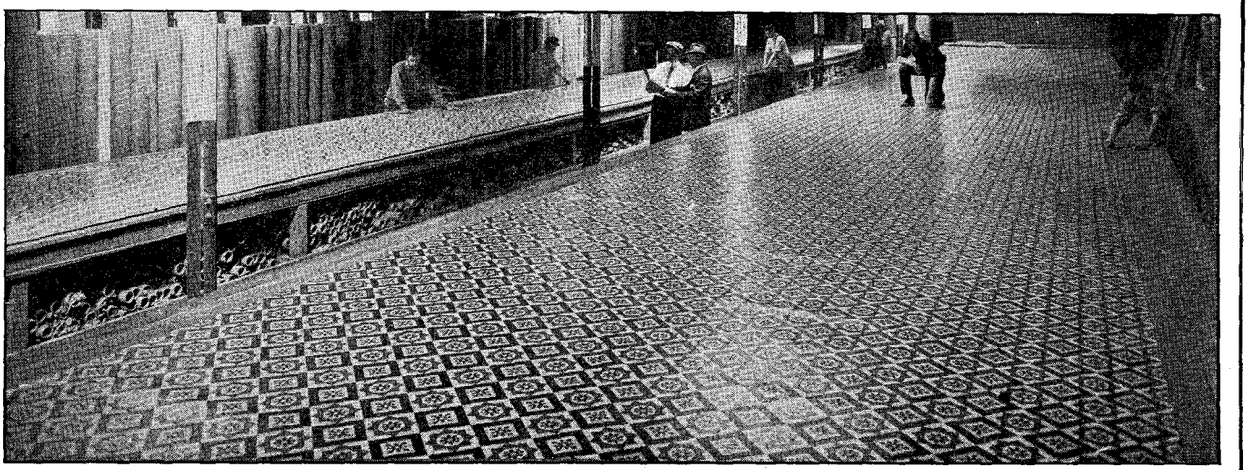


Photographs by Ewing Galloway, New York.

GIANT INSPECTION TABLES IN AN AMERICAN LINOLEUM FACTORY.

THE MAKING OF LINOLEUM

HOW LINOLEUM IS MADE is told by Morton Henderson in an article contributed to *Export American Industries* (New York, August). Mr. Henderson says that three continents contribute material for this familiar product. He asserts that the manufacture of linoleum, which, has reached a high state of perfection in the United States, illustrates graphically the lesson which the whole world has been learning with increasing emphasis during the past two years; that is, the interdependence of all nations if economic stability is to be maintained. He writes:

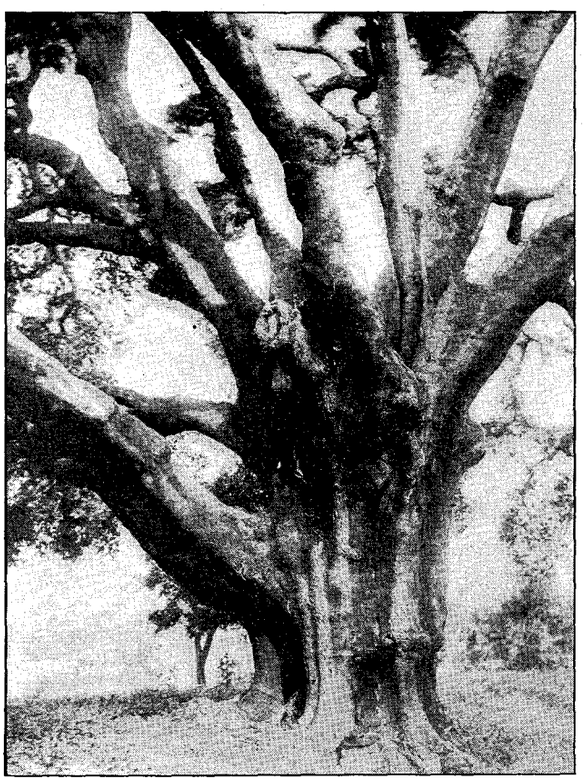
"Linoleum is made of three ingredients—cork, linseed-oil, and burlap. In Spain, Portugal, and northern Africa, thousands of people are dependent on the 'cork crop' which is stript from a species of evergreen-tree every eight or ten years. Linseed-oil is prest from flaxseed, and the demand by this country for the oil determines in a large measure the prosperity of the Argentine Republic, the largest producer of flaxseed in the world.

"The burlap which is the base of linoleum is woven in Scotland from jute grown in India. Thus, six countries, thousands of miles distant, aid in providing materials for the finished linoleum, which is manufactured with appliances which require vast electrical and steel equipment and elaborate heating apparatus.

"The cork arrives at the linoleum-factory in bales of about 250 pounds each. It is ground into small granules at first and later into powder as fine as flour. The milling process for this cork is, in fact, similar to that employed in grinding grain, even to the 'bolting' process, insuring a smooth, fine powder.

"The linseed-oil, after boiling, is pumped into movable conveyors that carry it over the top of the oxidizing sheds. These sheds are thirty feet high, narrow in width, and at the sides are hung lengths of cotton scrim. As the conveyors pass over the top of these narrow sheds, the oil runs out from holes in the bottom, dripping onto the scrim. As the oil drips down it gradually absorbs oxygen from the air. The temperature of from 80° to 100° F., and the oxygen that is steadily absorbed by the oil, turn the oil into a semisolid state. For between two and three months this oxidizing process is continued, until the coating of oil and oxygen becomes about an inch thick. Then the sheets, dusted with whiting so that they will not stick, are taken down.

"From the oxidizing sheds, the sheets of scrim and oil are sent to the 'cement' plant. The 'cement' is made by first pulverizing the oxidized oil by crushing it between steel rollers and then boiling this mass in kettles containing about three tons each. During the boiling process, kauri gum (the fermented sap of pine-trees from New Zealand), resin, and other materials are mixed in, the result being a cement mixture which later serves as a binder for the cork-flour.



THE CORK OAK.

The top bark of this tree, which is harvested every eight or ten years, is the principal ingredient in the manufacture of linoleum.

"The cement, after cooling, is cut into chunks about one foot square and four or five inches thick. Then begins the mixing process. Passing through one ingenious machine after another, the cement mixture of oil, scrim, resin, etc., is thoroughly kneaded with the pulverized cork, the whole result being once more pulverized before it is dropt down to one of the calendering-machines.

"This calendering-machine consists of a series of heated steam-rollers, each roller weighing twenty-six tons. Burlap is run in at the bottom of the rollers and the cork and oil mixture at the top, the two being prest closely together. Under the tremendous pressure and the heat they are practically vulcanized into one whole.

"The plain linoleum now goes to the 'stoves,' brick structures, very long and very narrow, about sixty-five feet in height. The linoleum is hung in these deep, narrow enclosures to season and to dry from one to six weeks.

"Once the seasoning of plain linloeum is finished there remains only the trimming before it is ready for the market, but the printed and inlaid linoleum must undergo other processes. The printed linoleum is finished in as many as

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thirteen colors, from wooden blocks designed in four layers to prevent warping.

"The blocks from which the colors are printed are six feet long. The printing-presses are forty feet long and are on tracks so that they can be moved from one 'stove' to another. The plain linoleum, coming from the 'stove,' passes under the printing-press, and then through the press rollers receiving the color impressions of the designs. From the printing-press it goes back to the 'stoves' to hang again for six or seven days until the colors are firmly established in the fabric of the linoleum.

"The intricacies of making inlaid linoleum are many. So-called 'straight-line' inlaid linoleum is manufactured differently from the time it is ready for the calendering process. Instead of being prest to the strips of burlap, each color of the inlay is rolled out into sheets like biscuit dough. Wood-flour instead of cork-flour has to be used for the lighter colors—white, light blue, etc.

"After the 'mix' of cork- or wood-flour and oxidized linseed-oil is rolled out into sheet, the pieces are stamped out mechanically in the right shapes and placed where they belong on the burlap to make the proper pattern. Then the pieces and the burlap are forced together under heat at a pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch. The steel dies for these inlaid types cost thousands of dollars and a fortune is contained in the machinery required for the automatic processes."

THE LIFE OF AN OFFICE-BUILDING

AN ACTIVE LIFE of thirty to forty years will terminate the usefulness of even the best fire-proof office-building, according to a recent bulletin of the Building Managers' Association of Chicago, quoted in part in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago). To the average person, says this publication, a modern office-building with its imposing and massive architecture is a structure built to last countless years. Experience, however, shows this to be far from the fact, for, despite every effort to stay "old age" through repairs and rejuvenation, the inevitable element of obsolescence develops and can not be overcome. It proceeds:

"Not always a pronounced physical deterioration, this condition is usually best explained by the term 'old style.' 'Antique' is suggestive of increased values when applied to certain art objects. It means just the opposite when applied to office-buildings. Nor need a building necessarily be old in years to be so regarded, for changing styles in architecture and continuous improvement in the physical features of newer buildings soon detract from the so-called modernity of buildings of earlier construction. Then, too, changing city conditions, reflected oftentimes in greatly increased ground values and consequent high taxes, may necessitate a standard of rentals unobtainable for the particular building in competition with more modern structures, thus making it an inadequate improvement for the lot. A change in neighborhood conditions may also shorten the profitable life of a building well planned and which when constructed was considered in the judgment of its builder to be a permanent investment.

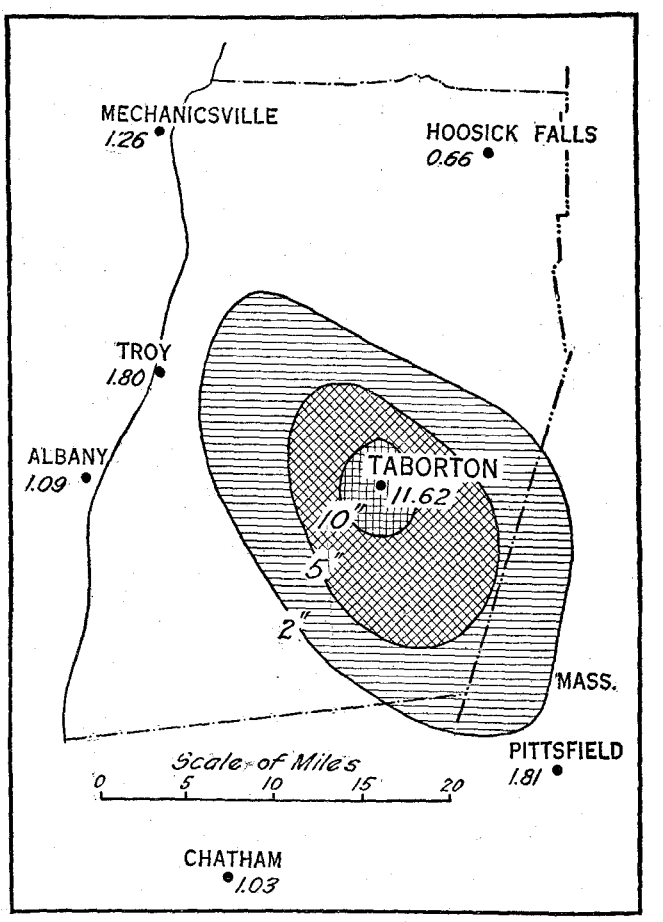
"Obsolescence, therefore, is a vital factor in the probable life of the average modern fire-proof office-building despite the fact that occasionally there may be found a building where age seems not to have affected its prestige and renting possibilities. Usually, in such cases, however, there will be present some special reason why the investment continues profitable despite the age or obsolete type of the building."

What has happened in down-town Chicago in the past thirty-five years tells its own story of how "permanent" modern office-buildings are with the passing of time. The bulletin presents a formidable list of almost forgotten names of prominent office-buildings which were removed after lives of less than thirty years to make way for another crop of more "modern-permanent" buildings. It concludes:

"Six directors prepared individual opinions, the consensus of which was that it is not safe from an investment standpoint to assume that the profitable life of even the best fire-proof office-building in Chicago will exceed from thirty to forty years from the date of its construction."

MORE ABOUT CLOUDBURSTS

THE EXPLANATION OF "CLOUDBURSTS," given in an article quoted in these columns on June 25 last, to the effect that the flooding ascribed to them is due simply to heavy rainfall concentrated in a narrow gorge whose bare sides facilitate the "run-off," does not meet with the approval of some correspondents of THE DIGEST who profess themselves familiar with the phenomena in question. Alex Polson, of Hoquiam, Wash., insists that they are not caused by ordinary rain at all. He does not deny that heavy rainfall may flood the



MAP OF A CLOUDBURST.

The shaded area shows the distribution of rainfall near Taborton, N. Y., on August 10, 1920.

lower part of a narrow valley, but this, he says, is not what he calls a cloudburst. After telling of several deluges of water on Lake Tahoe in 1876, when "there was no thunder and the clouds were limited to a very small space," and when, of course, there was no gorge to concentrate the fall, he goes on to say:

"In the same State and almost in the same vicinity a wood-contractor by the name of McTannahan, in close proximity to Reno, Nev., had his flumes and a great many thousand cords of wood, wagons, horses, and mules and camp equipment all go down the cañon in from five to ten minutes from a so-called thunder-head cloudburst that did damage of a quarter of a million dollars to this one party. Farther up the cañon or gulch this country was composed of decomposed granite a great many feet deep, and no three or four inches of rainfall would have affected it at all.

"A couple of years later another cloudburst fell in a gulch above Genoa, Nev., and covered the streets of her city about two feet deep with gravel and earth débris. Where the water struck in this cañon was easily found digging a hole down to rock about 75 feet deep. I personally saw the hole from the same sort of a cloudburst; still there was no rainfall in Genoa altho where the cloudburst let go was only from two to three miles above the village.

"Outside of the city limits of Carson City, Nev., a farmer was irrigating the best part of 160 acres of land from a small

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creek. The land was very fertile. About the year 1877 or 1878, one of those cloudbursts fell in the gulch that supplied him with water and covered his little farm with about five or six feet of decomposed granite, like very coarse sand."

Another correspondent, Charles L. Paige, of Santa Barbara, Cal., while admitting that orthodox rain may account for the facts, believes that these are much more striking than is generally understood. He writes:

"I have had rather unusual opportunities to observe very heavy precipitations of rain in the mountains of northern California during many years of residence there. In the rainy seasons the rainfall has been recorded to have reached as much as 110 inches during five or six months. This would be over nine feet of water.

"While making no pretense of scientific deduction, I would say that while clouds may not burst, the precipitation effect is often more real and destructive than if they did. The character of soil upon which the precipitation occurs has little to do with floods.

"The real cause of extraordinary precipitation, as far as my observation has shown, is a change of the wind and the movement of the rain-clouds. In my opinion, formed by my observations of many storms in the region referred to, great and destructive floods are caused by sudden changes of the wind, driving clouds back upon themselves. The effect is similar to the obstruction of a stream of water, for it is the obstruction of streams of heavy vapors in which the water falls to earth in torrents.

"Such storms may occur without regard to topographical conditions and the flood be precipitated anywhere that heavy rains occur. Where the precipitation falls upon mountains the water rushes to a great accumulation in the flats and low places. If the mountains are covered with snow and the temperature of the atmosphere is too warm for freezing, the flood is augmented by the amount of snow carried along by the rain."

That the term "cloudburst" is now sanctioned by scientific authority is shown in the title of an article contributed to *The Monthly Weather Review* (Washington) by Robert E. Horton and George T. Todd, on "Cloudburst Rainfall at Taborton, N. Y., August 10, 1920." Their synopsis is as follows:

"The catch, as measured in a bucket, gave a total measurement for twenty-four hours as 11.62 inches, of which 8.95 inches fell during the main storm in late afternoon. Deductive studies were made on the rise of water in Big Bowman Pond, the washing of roads, and dislodging of boulders, and all the evidence tends to the conclusion that the rainfall certainly amounted to eight inches. The extent of the heavy downpour was very small, being most intense at Taborton and falling off markedly in all directions, towns fifteen to twenty miles distant receiving only one or two inches of rain. In August, 1891, there was a similar heavy downpour in this locality, in which it is probable that more rain fell than on this occasion."

The accompanying map shows the concentration of the heaviest part of the fall, which had apparently nothing to do here with the funnel action of a deep ravine.

ODD USES OF CORK—Nothing is wasted in our large cork-factories, says *The Southern Carbonator and Bottler* (Atlanta, Ga.), quoting *The Monthly Business Review*. The smallest particles are ground up, sifted, and made into composition cork with the aid of suitable binders. It goes on:

"Part of the waste is reduced to the form of cork shavings and used to stuff mattresses and boat cushions, for packing eggs and other fragile articles, and in making cork tiling. Cork-flour is another by-product, and is manufactured from the waste bark by much the same process as that employed in grinding wheat. This dust is light brown in color and is used in the manufacture of high-grade linoleum. The many different grades of granulated cork made by grinding up cork waste are widely used for packing and heat-insulating purposes. The structure of cork, as seen under the microscope, is composed of myriads of sealed air-cells which are impervious to air and water. For this reason it is not only a good non-conductor of heat but also non-absorbent of moisture. It is used for loose filling between the walls of ice-boxes, water-coolers, and cold-storage rooms and about the sides of freezing-tanks in ice-factories. The greatest demand along this line, however, is for cork-board, which is granulated cork comprest into board form. The cork-board is more efficient and much easier to handle and install than is granulated cork. Another product is cork pipe-covering which is used for insulating cold-pipe lines. Granulated cork is also manufactured into cork bricks which are used for flooring in dairy barns. The bricks are made by combining finely granulated cork and asphalt, heating and mixing it thoroughly, and then molding it under pressure into brick form."

IS THE PUBLIC HOSTILE TO SCIENCE?

PUBLIC OPINION lacks familiarity with scientific aims and methods, and is accordingly often hostile to science and to scientific procedure in industry, thinks H. W. Jordan, of Syracuse, N. Y., writing on "Crowds and Their Manners" in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York). The study of crowds and the expression of the crowd mind through public opinion, Mr. Jordan says, is a social topic to which industry needs give serious attention. Development of crowd instincts is a manifestation of evolution in our industrial population. The increasing tendency of public opinion to promote legislation that restricts industry springs from the national crowd mind. We are swiftly losing our self-reliant individuality, he believes, and are blending into a mental conglomerate of shallow thinkers who expect the Government to solve our troubles and carry our burdens. He continues:

"The behavior of crowds is based on the emotions far more than upon reason or common sense. Crowd action is mainly selfish and short-sighted. Its mental processes are led by precedent, by kindergarten demonstration, rather than by logic or argument. The crowd ridiculed Langley and pronounced him insane, as it did Morse and Bell and the Wright Brothers. But when the Wrights actually flew—achieved and demonstrated flying—the crowd accepted it as heartily as it had previously condemned. In the war, aviation was the most popular branch of service.

"The crowd mind, expressed in public opinion, is by nature resistant and often hostile to science. The hostility springs from lack of familiarity with science. Our public schools, below high school, teach almost nothing of science, in this age of science. And 90 per cent. of us do not enter high school. The public fears whatever it does not understand.

"The crowd imagines that the industries of applied science, of chemistry, electricity, and metallurgy, have unlimited capacity to earn profits and pay taxes; to build and operate city railway systems on nickel fare in dime times. It does not realize that the New York subway is an engineering structure second only to the Panama Canal. Nor does it realize the huge cost of experimentation and research that must precede every successful engineering undertaking.

"The crowd makes no allowance for amortization of engineering equipment through new processes or changed conditions. While denouncing railroads, the crowd has no thought of the fact that the savings-bank deposits and life insurance that its thrifty individuals hold are based to a large degree upon the bonds of the railroads it criticizes.

"The crowd that wisely prescribes remedies against every public waste jumps to its feet on leaving 125th Street or Manhattan Transfer and, valises in hand, as a crowd, stand in the aisle five to fifteen minutes every time it enters New York or any other city. Why? Just because some unthinking person gets up and tugs his heavy suitcase to the door, miles up the track. So all the others do the same.

"The crowd protest against the high cost of living is directed against effects, which are present and visible, rather than against the causes, which are obscure. It denounces the high cost of lumber, but it institutes no work of reforesting the farm wood lots at our back doors. It balks at paying fifteen cents a wedge for apple pie, but it lets the New York State apple crop rot on the ground and fills its pies with apples from Oregon. In thoughtless, vicarious retaliation against many such wasteful practises, the crowd urges and secures legislation that is repressive and costly to the engineering industries."

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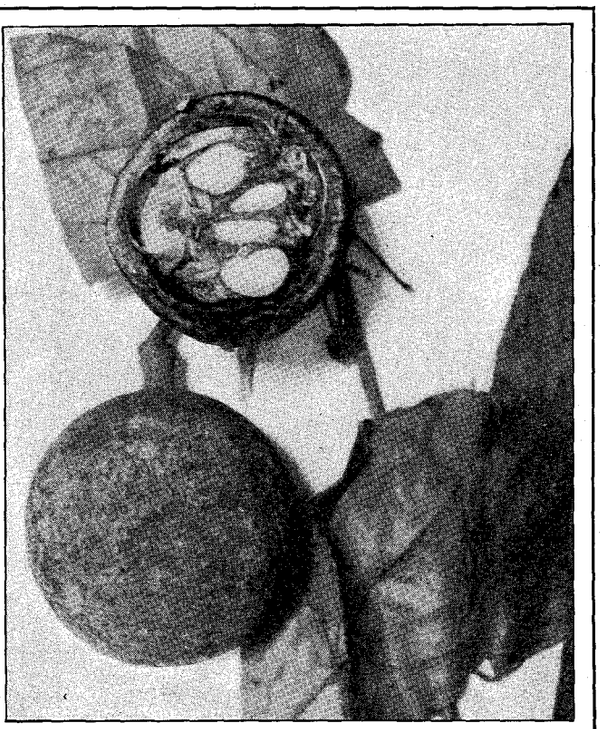
HUNTING A LEPROSY CURE

THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS achieved in Hawaii in the treatment of leprosy by injections of chaulmoogra-oil has already been described in these columns. The appearance and habitat of the tree whose seeds yield the oil were discust in a recent lecture before the Botanical Society of Washington, D. C., by Prof. J. F. Rock, plant explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, who exhibited on that occasion what are asserted to be the first photographs ever taken of the tree, known to botanists as *Taraktogenos Kurzii*. According to statements just issued by the Press Service of the Department, Professor Rock, who has just returned from an eleven-months' exploring trip through remote portions of Siam, Burma, Assam, and Bengal, is one of few white men ever to see the tree growing, altho the oil from its seeds has been prized as a leprosy remedy for hundreds of years. The trees grow in the jungle in regions infested by wild animals, and seeds have been brought out only by natives who collect them at no specific times. We read:



FRUIT OF THE CHAULMOOGRA-OIL TREE.

The "kalaw" fruits, as they are called by the natives, are about as large as small oranges, with a hard rind, and the seeds which contain the chaulmoogra-oil are packed closely in these shells. When the fruits fall the wild animals of the forest eat the sweetish pulp around the seeds.

"The principal immediate result of Professor Rock's exploration was the sending of enough of the seeds to the United States Department of Agriculture to assure the establishment of a considerable plantation under American jurisdiction. The Hawaiian Government has set apart 100 acres of ground for the purpose. The trees, while they attain great size and age, come into bearing, it is believed, within eight years after the planting of the seed.

"Chaulmoogra-oil, as a remedy for leprosy, has been known to a greater or less extent for centuries. Professor Rock, in fact, while in Asia, discovered in old Buddhist histories a legend of a Burmese king, voluntarily exiled for leprosy about a thousand years ago, who cured himself with the oil, and likewise effected the cure of a beautiful young woman whom he afterward married, founding a dynasty. Because of the inaccessibility of the forests producing the oil, however, no European people made any effort to study and apply the remedy until 1856, and then the British scientists who undertook the work distributed seeds of an entirely different tree, which has not the same curative properties, and it was not until 1899 that the mistake was discovered.

"In 1902 investigations were begun by Dr. Frederick B. Power, then director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories of London, and now engaged in research work in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture. Dr. Power and his coworkers isolated some new physiologically active acids from chaulmoogra-oil. He also prepared the ethyl ester of these acids in which form the remedy can be injected into the muscles, and a sufficient quantity can thus be introduced into the system to effect a cure. It is in this form that the oil has been used with the Hawaiian lepers, 200 of whom have apparently been permanently cured.

"Professor Rock said that the news of these cures had had the result that persons who had previously concealed their disease came forward and acknowledged being leprosy victims in order to receive treatment. Realizing that world-wide circulation of the fact of these cures would result in a heavy demand for the very meager supply of seeds, certain interests in Hawaii arranged with Professor Rock to obtain seeds from their native source for propagation. The first effort was made in 1919, while Professor Rock was on his way to Java for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station. Because of travel difficulties he was unable to penetrate to the actual source of supply at that time, but sent seeds of the Siamese species.

"Last year he went to southeastern Asia as the representative of the Department of Agriculture. The expedition was largely a blind chase for the reason that nobody in the settled portions of Siam and Burma appeared to know exactly where the trees producing chaulmoogra-oil were located. Small quantities of the seeds trickled out to civilization at intervals, sufficient to supply the small demand for this drug, as previous to the Hawaiian experiment it was not regarded as a cure, but rather as a palliative remedy, the remainder being sold in the native bazars, and this was about all that was known."

Professor Rock, we are told, made his start at Bangkok and journeyed north about 300 miles to the town of Chiengmai. This trip was accomplished partly by railways. He camped in the forest northwest of Chiengmai especially in mountain ranges, where three species of chestnuts were encountered. From Chiengmai to Roheng, and thence a journey was taken by house-boat on the Meh Ping River, across a range of hills, to Maulmain in Lower Burma. The writer goes on:

"On this journey he discovered many species of trees, some of them new to science. Among the collection brought back were seventeen species of oak, some bearing edible acorns. Seeds of these were sent to the department. This region had been very little explored botanically, and the trip was accomplished with some difficulty. At a little jungle village called Thingannynon, one day's journey from the Siamese border, a tree was found greatly resembling *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, but owing to the advanced season no ripe fruit was obtainable.

"From Maulmain Professor Rock went to Rangoon, Burma, by boat, and then made a difficult journey of many days by different methods of travel to Mawlaik on the upper Chindwin River. He had been told that he would find the trees here, but on arriving at Mawlaik he was informed that he must go five or six days into the country to Kyokta. At Kyokta the information was more definite, and another journey was taken to the hills back of Kyokta. Here the principal part of the seeds which he sent home were obtained.

"The seeds are contained in a fruit the size of a large orange. They are closely packed and angular in appearance. The fruit ripens in July, and as Professor Rock did not arrive in the respective locality until January, it could not be collected, but, nevertheless, sufficient fresh seed was obtained. The natives will not go into the forests when the fruit is ripe because of bears which prize the flesh of the fruit and infest the forests at those times. The seeds are left by the bears and are picked off by monkeys and porcupines, which eat considerable quantities.

"Subsequently he sailed from Burma to Calcutta and penetrated the tiger country of Bengal and into Assam. In northeastern Assam he visited two forest reserves, the Dibun and Berjan, situated near Rangajora; a jungle village on the Dibun River, a tributary of the Grahumaputta. *Taraktogenos Kurzii* was also found there, but as scattered individuals, and no ripe fruit was seen."

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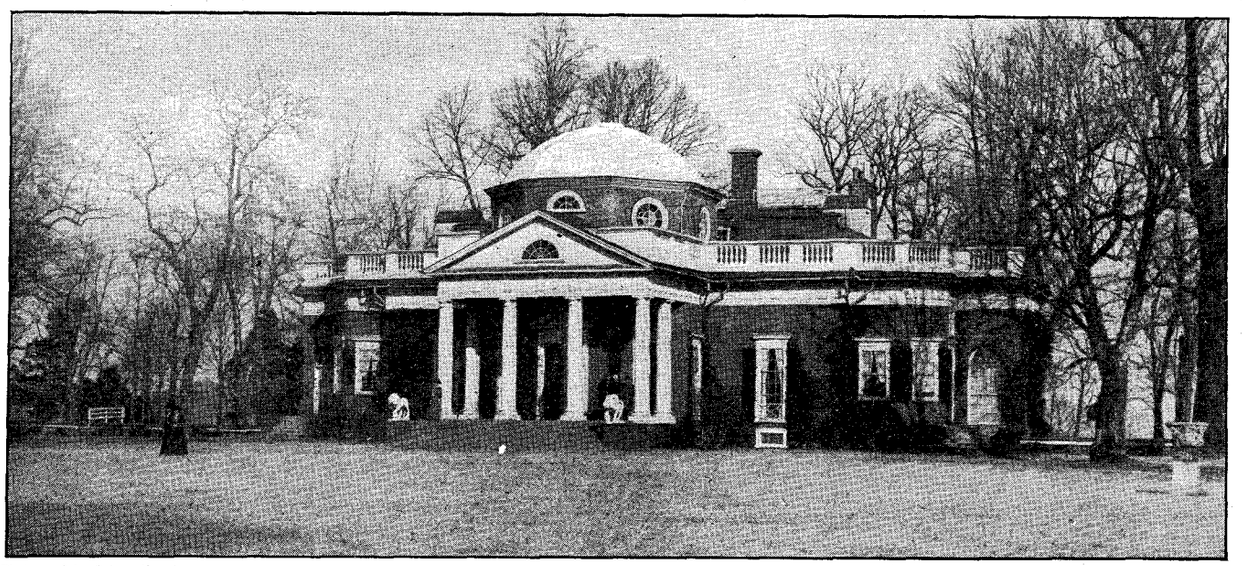
SAVING MONTICELLO

ONE SUGGESTION for the disposition of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, is that it be made an American companion-piece to Chequers. This is a country estate presented to the British nation as a home for the Prime Minister—a retreat from Downing Street. As we have no prime minister, the parallel would have to be supplied by the President. Monticello, the creation as well as the home of Jefferson, is in danger of passing out of existence or being converted to some uses inconsistent with its historic dignity. It is a type of colonial mansion that registers some of the best achievements of the art of building of its time and pleads to be preserved for posterity. Its present owner is Jefferson M. Levy, one-time Congressman from New York, who spent more than a million upon its restoration, but feels that the cost of its up-keep is beyond his means. The pity of decaying old houses is felt in England as well as here; one famous old mansion, Stowe House, has been saved by a generous purchaser who in turn gave it to the nation. If Monticello should meet the same fortune and be used as a "country White House" it would evade the possible fate foreseen for it by a correspondent of the New York *Times*, signing herself Martha W. Duke, who pleads "against government ownership" thus:



Photograph by International.

SHALL WE HAVE A "COUNTRY WHITE HOUSE"?

This Southern mansion, "Monticello," designed and built by Thomas Jefferson, is now in the market, and suggestions are rife that it be acquired by the nation for a country home for the President.

"Monticello stands as a superb piece of the purest architecture in our country, and, as the home of Thomas Jefferson, it should remain a home and not become the property of the nation, which would mean the public owning it. Before Monticello came into the ownership of the Levy family in 1833, the graveyard of Jefferson and of the Randolph family, which, by the way, is not sold with the estate but belongs to the Randolph family forever, was in a disgraceful condition. Tourists entered and chipped and hacked the stone over Jefferson's grave until there was little left of it; they took the stones, not from a sentimental point of view, but mainly as mementoes of their travel; since the Levy ownership, the place has been beautifully kept up in every respect. Arlington, the stately home of Robert E. Lee, our Southern hero, has been in shocking neglect ever since it has become government property. . . . I appeal to you not so much from a Southern standpoint, but a national one."

Could the state of things feared by this writer become true if the estate were used by the nation in such way as the Boston *Transcript* here describes?—

"Now Monticello is only a few hours away from Washington It is within easy motoring distance of the White House. It is beautifully located on the south bank of the Rivanna River, just where the stream makes its way through the Southwest Mountains of the Allegheny range. Most of the estate is covered with a heavy growth of timber and many of the fruit-trees near the house were planted by Jefferson. The house has been described as 'having the appearance of an Italian villa, with a Greek portico and considerable of the features of colonial architecture.' Some of the plans drawn for it by Jefferson after his journeys in Europe are still treasured on the estate.

"Were this 'country White House' to come into the possession of the nation it would afford a welcome retreat for the Chief Executive over the week-end or at any time that the public business would permit his being a few hours' distance from the capital. It would enable him to go there and get away from the pressure of visitors when he wished to prepare a message to Congress or confer for several days with a cabinet officer concerning some great public question, or to spend a day in the company of Marshal Foch next autumn, for example, or some other distinguished visitor.

"In the absence of the President the estate could be open to Americans who wished to make a pilgrimage to the home of Jefferson—the plantation where he was born, and the house whose building he personally supervised and in whose development he took great pride and pleasure."

Speaking editorially, the New York *Times* finds that Monticello

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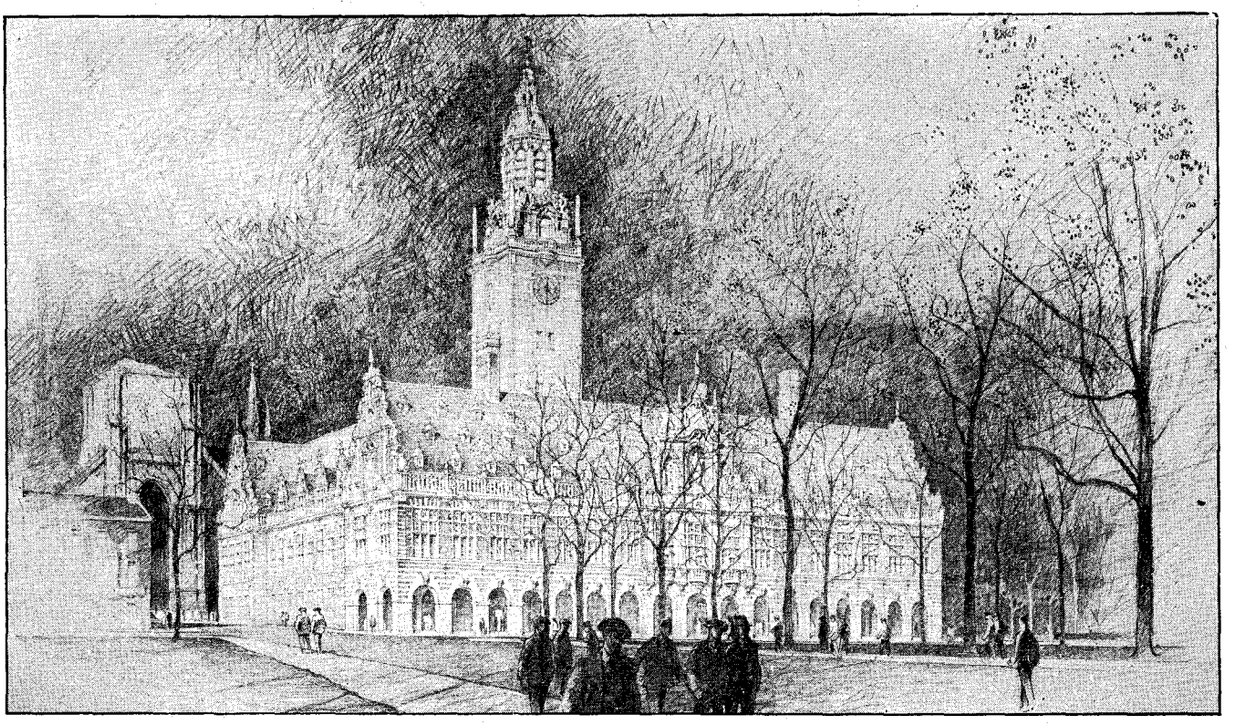

Illustrations by courtesy of Warren & Wetmore, Architects.

AMERICA'S PROPOSED GIFT TO LOUVAIN.

The library building designed by Whitney Warren to replace the one destroyed by the Germans in 1914.

has another appeal for the people of the United States. It is one which implies the inevitable inconsistencies in human life. "Being a product of the genius of the man who fixt upon our political vocabulary the phrase declaring that all men are created equal," Monticello is "studiously and deliberately undemocratic, even aristocratic, in its planning."

"Those who have seen Washington's home at Mount Vernon do not need to be told of the free contact of master and servant on the estates of the eighteenth century. Bakehouse and brewhouse, carpenter's shop, cobbler's shop, and smithy grouped themselves in close proximity to the manor. Even the ladies of the 'hall' spun and wove and joined in the kitchen labors of pickling and preserving. The manor was an 'industrial household'—a hive of productive activity in which men and women, masters and servants, mingled in the organic freedom of a common task. . . . It is only at Monticello that there is no trace of all this; the elegant leisure of the master was shut off from all customary and human contact with his slaves. Henry Adams calls Jefferson 'the most aristocratic of democrats,' adding, 'as John Marshall was of all aristocrats the most democratic in manners and appearance.'

"Satirists of Jefferson—and he had them aplenty in his day—declared that in planning his house he forgot the stairs. In point of fact, the stairways were least of all an afterthought. They were deliberately hidden behind wall and door when Jefferson began building in 1769, a youth of twenty-six, and so they remained in 1801, when Monticello was completed to house the new President of the United States. Furthermore, the spacious lawns, spreading on all sides, are uncluttered by bakehouse or workshop. All the industries of the vast estate are housed at a distance, and when Jefferson's slaves came to serve him they came through a subterranean passage. The work was done quietly, unobtrusively; the Sage of Monticello was served as if by the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp. Great nobles and kings unnumbered have been more open to the human touch, more accessible to their familiars. In all this there was probably no intentional doubling of standards. Jefferson seems to have been as self-convinced in his democratic 'philosophy' as he was stedfast in the practise of its opposite. . . . . .

"Monticello stands to us as a warning, all the more eloquent because so persuasively beautiful, against accepting in a quite literal sense the doctrine of equality. Only the Socialists have ever done that, and they have been more illogical in its practise than Jefferson, a thousand times."

HOW REBUILD THE LOUVAIN LIBRARY?

WEARINESS IN WELL DOING is repudiated as an American trait, tho some European countries, since the war, have thought they had cause to lay the charge to us. A new test arises in the matter of rebuilding the library of Louvain destroyed during the German invasion. America has undertaken the job, and her representative, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, laid the corner-stone on July 28. In the presence of celebrities from all the leading countries of the Entente, Dr. Butler committed this country to the completion of the work voluntarily undertaken by us. He said, "America will watch this splendid building rise like the phenix from its splendid ashes to bear witness to the unbreakable bonds that bind America to Belgium, to France, to Great Britain, and to all their allies." A "noble gesture" is this, comments a writer in the Boston *Transcript*. "But, after all, a corner-stone is not a library," and the question is, Will America see it through? A million dollars will be needed to realize the plans of the architect, Mr. Whitney Warren, who was chosen by the International Committee. On this committee are millionaires who might save America's face, but the idea of the architect is that a popular subscription should seal the gift. Plans looking to this end will probably be matured during the coming autumn. The *Transcript* writer enlists our interest by a brief recital of the history of Louvain's library:

"Let us go back a bit and consider the history of the Library. Erected in 1425, it was originally used as a cloth market by the merchants of Louvain. With the growth of the university—Louvain is essentially a university town, with some twenty-nine different colleges spread over the city—space was needed for the storing of the manuscripts accumulated through the centuries, inasmuch as there was no library building proper. Permission was given by the civic authorities to use the floor of the old Cloth Market. Gradually floor after floor was taken until the Library finally absorbed the greater part of the building's space. The traditional name of Cloth Market, however, still clung.

"Came the Great War, and the German invasion, and with the latter the wilful destruction of the Cloth Market by fire on the night of August 25, 1914. Nothing in the German war psychology is more difficult to explain than this destruction of

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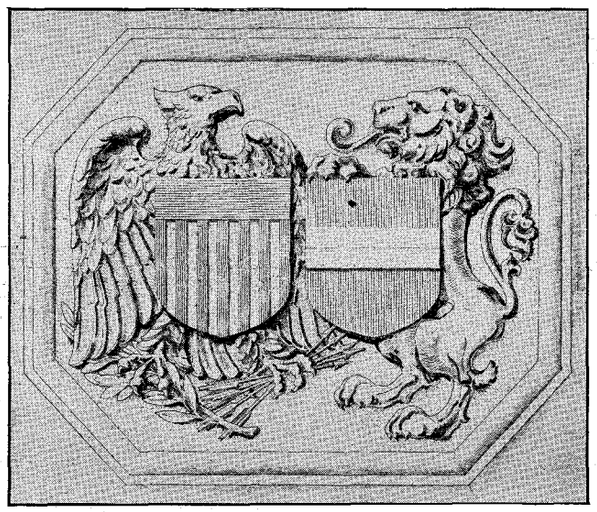
one of the world-famous libraries. Certainly there was no military necessity for it. The German commander even put a cordon around the burning Library to prevent the Belgians from rushing into the Cloth Market in attempts to save some of the priceless volumes.

"German apologists have said that the treasures of the Library were not burned, but that van-loads of volumes left the place before the fire. If that is so, where are the books that were saved? Certainly they are in no place in Belgium. By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany is compelled to send 10,000 books a month to Louvain in reparation. These books are picked by a committee of scholars selected by Louvain University and confirmed by King Albert. The libraries of Heidelberg, Leipzig, Jena, and Bonn are being carefully combed for literary treasures that will help to repair the damage. Yet none of the old Cloth-Market books have been found. . . . . .

"The loss, of course, was not Belgium's, but civilization's. And, quite inevitably, there arose after the war the International



SYMBOL OF THE TIE THAT BINDS.

The design of the shield for the corner-stone of the Library of Louvain to show America's hand in its renewal.

Committee for the Reconstruction of the Library of Louvain, the presiding officer of which is Mr. Imbart De la Tour, who is also president of the French Institute. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was made chairman of the American committee, which subsequently asked to take over the whole project. It was Mr. De la Tour, however, who invited Whitney Warren, of Warren & Wetmore, to become the architect."

The site for the new building, chosen by Mr. Warren himself, is the most commanding one in Louvain. Here are some specifications of the projected building:

"The building's depth will be 150 feet, while the façade will be 220 feet in length, with a wide loggia, or covered arcade, with seventeen arches. Rain is frequent in Louvain, so the arcade, which will contain various tablets, will be practical as well as beautiful. At either end of the building will rise the stacks of books.

"The work on the stacks will be pushed first, for the immediate necessity is some place for the storing of the books that are piling up all over Louvain. Not only Germany's monthly 10,000 are coming, but the Allied countries, too, are helping, so that more than 300,000 volumes are on hand. The work of gathering the books from the United States has been under the direction of Mr. Putnam, librarian of the Congressional Library, while Mr. Lane, head of the Widener Library at Harvard, has done valiant service also.

"After the stacks will follow the façade and portico. Midway on the façade are to be raised the ornaments in the form of a Gothic shield. The principal figure will be that of Notre Dame de Victoire; to the left will be a figure of St. George; to the right, a representation of St. Michael. Interwoven in the balustrade is to be the inscription, '*Furore Teutonica Diruta, Dono Americano Restituta*': destroyed by Teutonic fury, restored by American gift.

"'The inscription will strike no one in the eye,' said Mr. Warren, 'but it will be there for all the world to read.'

"In the court the memorial tower will rise to a height of 275 feet. The chimes, of course, will be a feature. On either side of the clock there will be the four figures of the Gospel: the Lion, the Angel, the Bull, and the Eagle.

"A subtle compliment to Louvain is the fact that Mr. Warren has chosen to do the building in the style of the Flemish Renaissance. Cardinal Mercier, especially, exprest his pleasure at this. Too, the building-stone will be made of local products. What iron and steel is needed will come, it is hoped, from America, as will the library stacks.

"Ultimately the Library will house 2,000,000 books, will have a seating capacity for 300 readers, 12 seminary rooms for special classes and students, a small museum, and, what is very important, the offices of administration. The latter are essential; for the new Library will be the soul of the university.

"Mr. Warren estimates that the building will cost $1,000,000. The American committee, of which Dr. Butler is president, has on it many wealthy Americans—J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, W. H. Crocker, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Herbert Putnam, and Henry S. Haskell. These, together with the late Alexander H. Hemphill, raised about $160,000 when the plans for the new Library were laid. This has been expended in clearing the site and sinking the foundation.

"'I sincerely hope,' said Mr. Warren to the *Transcript* reporter, who interviewed him at his studio at the Ritz, 'that the American people will not be content to let a few rich men pay for the Library. Belgium would rather have the man in the street contribute his dime than have the millionaires do it all. For, notwithstanding the fact that we are giving Belgium practical help in the Library, she looks upon it almost entirely with sentimental eyes. And she doesn't want to say, "A dozen wealthy Americans are my friends"—she wants to say "America is my friend." And, more particularly, she would like to say, "The 640 colleges and universities in America have proved their friendship."'

"The American committee is working out details that will give everybody a chance to help. The newspapers, it may be taken for granted, will gladly aid in the cause. But Mr. Warren seems to think that the task is peculiarly an undergraduate one. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, he thinks, might well take the initiative and line up the other colleges of our country. . . . . .

"America has begun. Will it see it through? Mr. Warren is certain that the building will be completed in 1925, the five-hundredth anniversary of the Library. It can be done before, depending on how fast America sees it through."

THE THEATER IN THE SOUTH — "Little Theaters" abound; but flourish in the South. There they seem to stand as a defiant solace for the neglect of the traveling company. The South is not the best show territory from New York's standpoint, but the New York *Herald* shows that it is not exactly forlorn:

"Thrown on their own resources, theatergoers have found relief from this aridity in the artistic ministrations of the little theaters that exist in so many Southern cities. They are an encouraging evidence of the awakening interest in the newer drama. The emancipated dramatists that supply the little-theater repertoires are called upon, while the subscribers enjoy equally modern specimens of the arts allied with the stage. Taken altogether, the dramatic tendency of these little theaters is quite as advanced in the South as anywhere else in this country. So numerous have these organizations become that they are able to form a league and have by cooperation much increased their powers to interest and divert their supporters.

"The commercial managers may therefore go hang if they do not desire to send their companies to the South. In former years some of the most famous organizations of actors in the country existed in the Southern cities. They were permanent, with none of the expense and risk of traveling from city to city. So are the little theaters, and if they restore to their homes the old civic pride every city used to feel in its actors the result will be advantageous to them and to the art of the theater everywhere."

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ESTHETICS AND PUGILISM

"SPORT FOR ART'S SAKE" is Heywood Broun's tag for the effort and the "victóry" of Carpentier. It is so new a thing to hear of a ring fight exprest in terms of esthetics that we pass it on beyond the circle of readers of *Vanity Fair* (New York). Mr. Broun has his well-known enthusiasm, but this time he is not ashamed to say "it was the finest tragic performance in the lives of 90,000 persons." Bernard Shaw called it a "moral victory" for Carpentier; but Mr. Broun asserts that "the surprizing revelation which came to us on this July afternoon was that a thing may be done well enough to make victory entirely secondary." Mr. Broun's enthusiasm is infectious:

"We hope that Prof. George Pierce Baker sent his class in dramatic composition. We will be disappointed if Eugene O'Neill, the white hope of the American drama, was not there. Here for once was a laboratory demonstration of life. None of the crowds in Greece who went to somewhat more beautiful stadiums in search of Euripides ever saw the spirit of tragedy more truly presented. And we will wager that Euripides was not able to set his crowd up upon its hind legs into a concerted shout of '*Medea! Medea! Medea!*' as Carpentier moved the fight fans over in Jersey City in the second round. In fact, it is our contention that the fight between Dempsey and Carpentier was the most inspiring spectacle which America has seen in a generation.

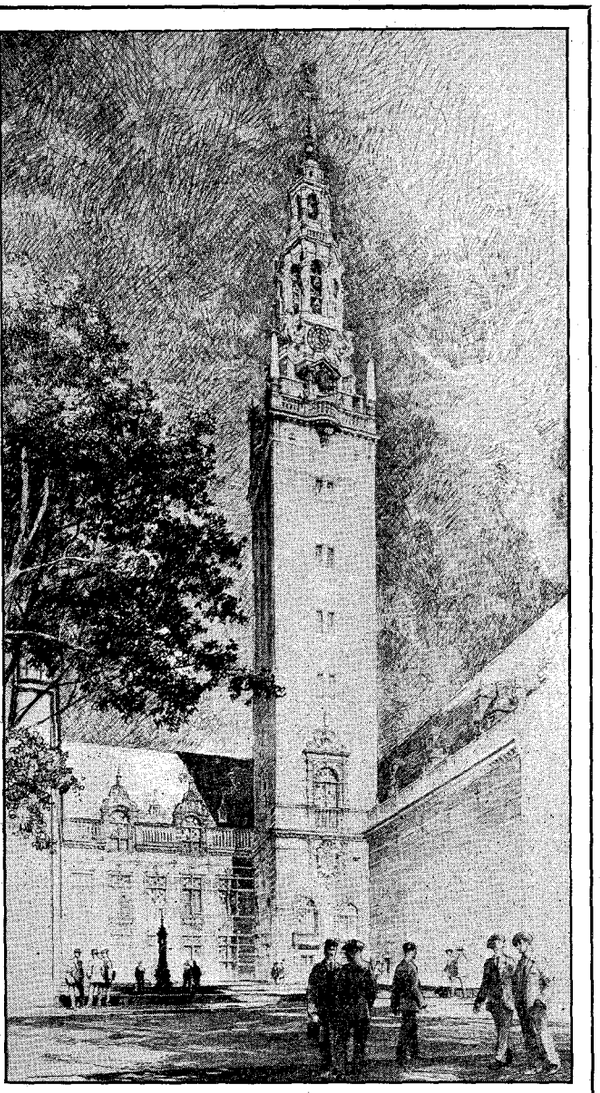
"Personally we would go further back than that. We would not accept a ticket for David and Goliath as a substitute. We remember that in that instance the little man won, but it was a spectacle less fine in artistry from the fact that it was less true to life. The tradition that Jack goes up the beanstalk and kills his giant, and that Little Red Ridinghood has the better of the wolf, and many other stories, are limited in their inspirational quality by the fact that they are not true. They are stories that man has invented to console himself on winter's evenings for the fact that he is small and the universe is large. Carpentier showed us something far more thrilling. All of us who watched him know now that man can not beat down fate, no matter how much his will may flame, but he can rock it back upon its heels when he puts all his heart and his shoulders into a blow.

"That is what happened in the second round. Carpentier landed his straight right upon Dempsey's jaw, and the champion, who was edging in toward him, shot back and then swayed forward. Dempsey's hands dropt to his side. He was an open target. Carpentier swung a terrific right-hand uppercut and missed. Dempsey fell into a clinch and held on until his head cleared. He kept close to Carpentier during the rest of the fight and wore him down with body blows during the infighting. We know, of course, that when the first prehistoric creature crawled out of the ooze up to the beaches (see 'The Outline of History,' by H. G. Wells, some place in the first volume, just a couple of pages after that picture of the big lizard) it was already settled that Carpentier was going to miss that uppercut. And naturally it was inevitable that he should have the worst of it at infighting. Fate gets us all in the clinches, but Eugene O'Neill and all our young writers of tragedy make a great mistake if they think that the poignancy of the fate of man lies in the fact that he is weak, pitiful, and helpless. The tragedy of life is not that man loses but that he almost wins."

Great circumstances, says this vivacious critic of the theater, produce great actors. "History is largely concerned with arranging good entrances for people; and later exits not always quite so good." For—

"Carpentier played his part perfectly down to the last side. People who saw him just as he came before the crowd reported that he was pitifully nervous, drawn, haggard. It was the traditional and becoming nervousness of the actor just before a great performance. It was gone the instant Carpentier came in sight of his 90,000. His head was back and his eyes and his smile flamed as he crawled through the ropes. And he gave some curious flick to his bathrobe as he turned to meet the applause. Until that very moment we had been for Dempsey, but suddenly we found ourself up on our feet making silly noises. We shouted 'Carpentier! Carpentier! Carpentier!' and forgot even to be ashamed of our pronunciation.

"Dempsey came in a minute later and we could not cheer, altho we liked him. It would have been like cheering for Niagara Falls at the moment somebody was about to go over in a barrel. Actually there is a difference of sixteen pounds between the two men, which is large enough, but it seemed that afternoon as if it might have been a hundred. And we knew for the first time that a man may smile and smile and be an under dog."



MEMORIAL TOWER

Which will rise from the courtyard of the Louvain Library to a height of two hundred and seventy-five feet.

We spare our readers any details of the encounter save that in the fourth round Carpentier is observed stretched upon the canvas—"a gorgeous human will . . . beaten down to a point where it would no longer function." Then, says Mr. Broun:

"If you choose that can stand as the last moment in a completed piece of art. We are sentimental enough to wish to add the tag that after a few minutes Carpentier came out to the center of the ring and shook hands with Dempsey and at that moment he smiled again the same smile which we had seen at the beginning of the fight when he stood with is hands above his head. Nor is it altogether sentimental. We feel that one of the elements of tragedy lies in the fact that Fate gets nothing but the victories and the championships. Gesture and glamour remain with Man. . . . . .

"Dempsey won and Carpentier got all the glory. Perhaps we will have to enlarge our conception of tragedy, for that too is tragic. Surely here, if anywhere, was a protagonist striving bravely against a fate 'too strong, too clever, too relentless for the sons of men!'"

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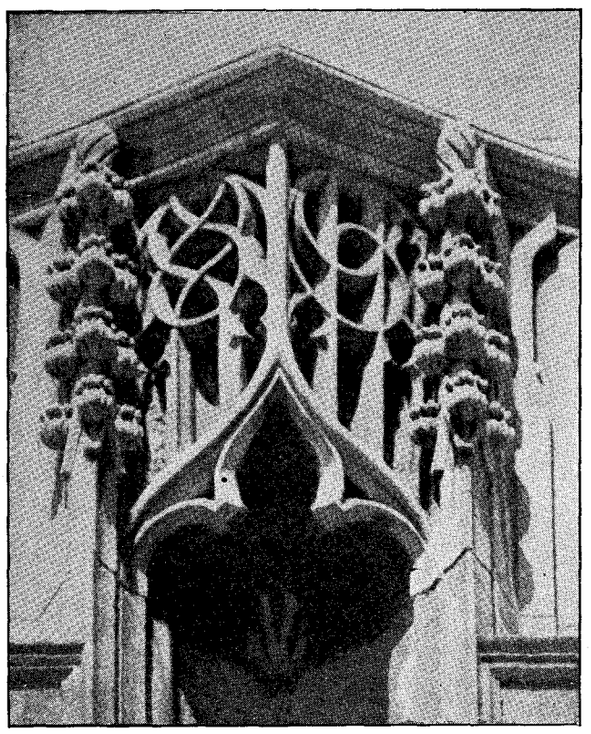
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MORAL PRECEPTS CARVED IN STONE

"CHURCHES ARE FOR SINNERS as well as for saints," and "if the saints have their big niches, why can't the sinners be remembered in the inconspicuous places?" asks the New York *Herald*, in commenting on the dollar sign, and figures representing "the Fifth Avenue type" worked in the design of St. Thomas's Church, which is situated on "the world's richest street." The discovery of this so-called "monumental jest," perpetrated in the architecture of one of New York's wealthiest churches, has caused much and varied comment, tho, judging from newspaper reports, there was no particular resentment against the architect for following an age-



TWO SYMBOLS FOR THE BRIDE.

A true lovers' knot for "the right kind of marriage," and a dollar-mark for "the loveless marriage," carved over the "Bride's Door" of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.

old custom in using stone to teach a Scriptural lesson. In all times artists have depicted symbolical fancies in church architecture, and the most famous of European cathedrals are replete with gargoyles and grotesques through which the artist is sought to point a moral or display a wrong. Indeed, "it is the duty of an artist to supplement the efforts of the preacher by employing such designs as will call the attention of the people to themselves as they are, in contrast to the Christian ideal," says E. Donald Robb, who, we are informed, was head draftsman for the firm which built the church about twelve years ago. "Not all the things that the preacher says in his sermons are pleasant," he is quoted in press reports as asserting. "Nor is the subject always pleasant. Neither should all the subjects employed by an artist in the decoration of a church be pleasant."

Above the famous "Bride's Door," facing Fifth Avenue south of the magnificent entrance to the great Gothic edifice, is a beautiful and finely chiseled decoration surmounted by a handsome double panel, on one side of which is carved a conventionalized true lovers' knot, and upon the other side a conventionalized dollar-mark, each said to be symbolical of opposite types of marriage. In the frieze over the main door of the church are some figures which, we are told, are taken from the exact life of Fifth Avenue as it is to-day. There you will find carved "the chappie with the vapid countenance, the haughty dowager, the affected monocle-wearer, and the rich, proud matron," said Mr. Robb to his interviewers. "On the other hand, the opposed types are there as well—men and women with faces of character, true and balanced types of men and women." High up near the altar are other symbolical groups and figures, according to an account in the New York *World*. Here, as was stated in these pages a year ago, are represented the fall of Bacchus before the assault of "Prohibition," Lenine and Trotzky feeding the Russian bear "Soviet sirup," the struggle between Capital and Labor, and figures and events immortalized during the war. But in all this, states Mr. Robb, there is not a line "that does not carry its meaning, its lesson, a lesson equal to that carried by the symbolic pictures in old-age architecture." The frieze is a conventional piece of architecture. The design above the Bride's Door is a departure from the conventional, the reason for which the architect explains:

"I drew that design with the idea in mind to convey something real, something symbolic of marriage, and particularly of what the modern Fifth Avenue marriage so often is. The dollar-mark, symbol of riches, tells the story of the loveless marriage for money. On the south, the sunny, happy side of the door, is the true lovers' knot, symbol of real love and the right kind of marriage.

"In a niche stands St. Joseph, patron saint of the true marriage. Below you see two deep, unfinished places, one intended by the original drawings to contain a sculptured picture of the marriage of Cain, the other intended to contain the depiction of another Biblical marriage.

"Above were two small places in the spiral point above the head of St. Joseph. I could have put in these places the old Biblical symbols for chastity and lust, copied from the old Middle-Age cathedrals. These are the symbols of virtue and vice, which were used as marriage symbols on the old cathedrals

"Instead, I depicted chastity and lust in a truly modern way. I showed chastity to the Fifth Avenue congregation in its own language instead of the language of the dead masters I showed the lovers' knot. Then I showed the reverse in the modern language, too, with the sign of the mighty dollar Why not?

"In the Middle Ages, when the people could neither read nor write, the artists and architects conveyed the meaning of their texts to the layman through various symbolic pictures. To-day they do the same. If we have used the old symbols for virtue and vice in our designs, why not use modern symbols to convey the meaning to those who pause to read and remember?"

Seeing nothing incongruous in the display of the architect's skill in the sculpture of St. Thomas's Church, the Manchester *Union* reminds us that the purpose in Gothic architecture, of which St. Thomas's is such a fine example, "was to work up the life of the country and of the day with that of the great past into the worship of God, and perhaps by this means to humanize worship, to bridge the chasm between the humble worshiper and the sublimity of the Gothic pile. On all sides, the medieval worshiper saw amid angels and saints and kings and martyrs and devils, too, flying away from the church in the shape o

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gargoyles, the faces of people who lived or had lived in that little bit of country which was his world. And this, with the grotesque, was the most human of touches in the Gothic work. Its revival in St. Thomas's is a revival of the human element in Gothic." "There are some things, indeed, in New York's church architecture quite as interesting as the movies to the discriminating taste," says the New York *World*, "and the St. Thomas dollar sign may serve a good use in calling casual attention to these attractions." Shorthand in sculpture is as old as architecture, and the Boston *Globe* notes that it has served us as it will serve our posterity. Thus:

"A man finds himself denied the right to express the whole truth about the age in which he lives. In his disgust and resentment he turns to the past. And there, as by a kind of clairvoyance—a gift of second sight—he sees through the dry and dusty records of historians to the bleeding heart beneath and discovers that the free minds of that age, too, were beating against iron bars: that to have experienced oppression in one's own age is to have obtained a pass-key to the minds of all the good and great of the past. They may speak different dialects. Their doctrine is always the same. And almost invariably, like the cartoonists in stone on the cathedrals, they found themselves obliged to speak in code, in parables, in cipher, in symbolism, in allegory, uttering as much of their forbidden truth as they dared or could openly, and slipping the rest into a form in which those of posterity, shrewd enough to have seen the mouse in the meal in their own period, would be able to get the signal and read the message."

SPOILING THE HOME BROOD

"LOOK AFTER THE BOYS who commit their first crime and see why. I blame my father," wrote a murderer from a Chicago prison, just before he went to the scaffold. The warning affords a text for a fresh outburst against pusillanimous parents who, to ease their burden of responsibility, "spare the rod and spoil the child," sometimes to his complete undoing. In the "absence of the birch behind the door," say some students of criminology, lies the explanation of why so many "young hopefuls" go wrong and end their days in prison, or as miserably as did this Chicago murderer. In further evidence of the justness of this verdict, a writer in the New York *Herald* quotes Judge Alfred J. Talley, of the Court of General Sessions, New York, as saying that "there is just one kind of discipline that does work, and that is corporal punishment. Lax parents make boy criminals, and it is a general truth that modern American children are not brought up with the proper respect for parents, law, and order or constituted authority. The parents are to blame." From the death-house comes ample confirmation of this view. Before he was hanged, the young Chicago murderer, who had killed two persons, wrote:

"The making of a criminal can be put in very few words. My case will fit 65 or 70 per cent. of the cases. First, there is the first crime of a boy, which may mean anything from stealing a bicycle to working with older crooks. Then comes arrest. The judge says: 'I sentence you to the reformatory.' In the reformatory you meet older, harder crooks, who are glad to educate you on the criminal line. . . . When a boy leaves a 'school' or a man leaves the 'stir' (penitentiary) give him a hand and don't let the police hound him from job to job."

Other critics, we read in *The Herald*, agree with Judge Talley in his stern condemnation of parental weakness, and so deeply do some people feel the defects in the body politic, which they ascribe to relaxation of discipline in the home, it is asserted, that they are inclined to urge the restoration of whipping-posts and other obsolete forms of punishment for minor delinquency. At an early age, an officer of the Brooklyn Children's Court is quoted as saying, "a good sound 'licking' might not come amiss."

"This derogation of parental authority, which is general and increasing, is a cancer on the body politic," said Judge Talley to the *Herald* writer. Physical punishment has gone out of fashion; "moral suasion has taken the place of a whipping." But "what does one of the little fellows care about moral suasion? He would care a good deal about a sound thrashing." As Judge Talley is further quoted:

"'I see the results of this wrong way of bringing up children every day. Youths under twenty-one are brought before me on criminal charges who feel toward the law like hardened criminals. They began by doing what they liked at home, staying out nights until their mates went home and defying their parents to keep them in. Yes, it even began earlier. At fourteen they tell their parents they are not going to school any more, and they don't go.

"'What happens? These boys become loungers on street corners. There they loiter from supper-time to ten or eleven

IF EVERY BOY FOLLOWED THE GOOD ADVICE OF HIS FATHER—

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AND EVERY FATHER PRACTISED WHAT HE PREACHES.

A COMPACT WHICH WOULD GREATLY BENEFIT THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

at night and even later, mixing, as they must sooner or later, with older boys who are further on the way to becoming criminals. And the fathers say they can not do anything to prevent this association. In a couple of years these youths have fallen foul of law and order; perhaps they appear as prisoners in the Children's Court, where in the lighter cases they are remanded to the father's care. But it's too late; he can't do anything with his wayward boy because he abrogated his authority several years earlier. At nineteen or twenty that sort of boy becomes a thief or worse. . . . . .

"'I speak of the boy, but with some differences the same essential things could be said of the girl. She, too, needs discipline and doesn't get it at home or at school. The weakly indulgent mother buys her the kind of clothes she demands in order to look like "other girls," and the weakly indulgent mother can't keep her from bad company even if she tries. It is because the girl, no less than the boy, started early in life to give orders to her mother.

"'The average age of penitentiary inmates, as shown by statistics recently supplied by the New York State Prison Commission, is nineteen years. This means that they began their criminal careers at sixteen and seventeen, an age at which no judge sends them to State prison. I do not think people generally realize this flowing tide of youthful depravity, and those who do are despondent and even hopeless for means to stem it. But I believe the means is at hand in the home. There old-fashioned ideas of parental authority should be insisted on, and where it is resisted I see no better or surer way to enforce it than by judicious corporal punishment.'"

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ACCOUNTING FOR THE "CRIME WAVE"

BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT resulted in the loss of $100,000,000 and the payment of more than $16,000,000 in claims by thirty of the principal insurance companies, according to a recent statement by President William B. Joyce, of the National Surety Company, who urges that "the remedy is to put the unemployed to work. Thoughts and energies must be turned to wholesome channels." Prohibition; lessening of respect for law, which is said by some newspaper editors to be partly due to reform agitation; envy induced by the exploitation of wealth; extravagance, and the spread of radicalism are among the causes listed by Mr. Joyce for the prevalence of these particular forms of crime. Tho the theory that a "crime wave" broke over the country after the war is generally discounted by police authorities, especially in our larger cities, Mr. Joyce's investigation tends to show that at least in burglary and embezzlement there has been a large increase. "It is a noteworthy fact," he is quoted in *The Eastern Underwriter* (New York) as saying, "that recently authorities have stated that there are now seven burglaries to every fire, whereas before the Great War there were only three burglaries to every fire."

Common-sense methods by employers and those owning valuables will prevent dishonesty and will check the crime wave, believes Mr. Joyce, as will also the enactment of more severe penalties, including life sentence for burglars. To show the increase in embezzlement and burglaries during the last decade, the National Surety Company submitted, we are told, the following table of annual claims paid by thirty insurance companies on "inside" and "outside" crimes. It is advised that allowance be made for the increased bonds and policies written.

	Embezzlement	*Burglaries*
1910	$1,396,081	$886,045
1913	2,030,201	1,298,588
1918	3,060,348	2,964,790
1919	4,663,604	5,660,305
1920	5,623,819	10,189,853

The present increased crimes developed in various unfortunate business and economic situations, says Mr. Joyce, according to the report from which we are quoting. "These various national economic situations must be intelligently analyzed and clearly understood by every one in order to be completely and permanently remedied." The twelve leading causes enumerated are:

"1. Wide-spread lessening of respect for law and property. This lessening of respect for law follows every war and is manifested to-day throughout our country and the entire world by individuals in many social classes, both high and low. War makes many people more cynical and callous, more indifferent to human suffering and the rights of others. A changed attitude and spirit is greatly needed.

"2. Much greater opportunity for dishonesty exists now than before the war. Billions of newly issued negotiable securities have been broadly acclaimed and have often been handled by new, inexperienced, and untried employees. These securities have been insufficiently guarded and protected and are largely known about by the criminal classes, who are always alert looking for points of weakness. Remember that 'necessity makes no law and opportunity makes the thief.'

"3. Published reports of great profits made through the war have created much discontent and even in some cases a revengeful spirit. An understanding by all classes of how heavily the Federal Administration is taxing excess war profits will go far to allay this crime-breeding dissatisfaction.

"4. There were some criminals inevitably drafted into the war and they have returned more callous and more reckless regarding their own and other people's lives, and more skilled in using firearms and in attacking guarded and unguarded places.

"5. High war wages have naturally led to extravagant living standards. Now, when wages and employment are decreasing, the newly acquired expensive tastes remain. Living from hand to mouth is, of course, a first step toward crime, as 'necessity knows no law.'

"6. Thousands of men and women who were attracted to large business centers by high wages during the war and who like the city life have refused to return to their original homes in small towns and on farms. Many of them are either unemployed or are working discontentedly for wages insufficient to satisfy their desires. Such a situation is, of course, obviously crime-fomenting.

"7. Published reports of enormous flotations of investment securities during and after the war have made many people think that they are not getting their share of the nation's wealth, and they nurse the thought as a real grievance.

"8. The doctrines of Socialism, Bolshevism, etc., have furnished a false but potent excuse for many recent crimes. Education, altho it is the only sure road to national peace and prosperity, seems just now to be producing a surprizing number of human beings who feel easier about doing something they know to be wrong if they can find some theory which seems to make it right to do a wrong.

"9. Inadequate accounting methods in business arising out of the building up of 'big' business too quickly.

"10. Culpable carelessness in employing, without investigation, dangerous criminals and ex-convicts who pose as clerks, servants, etc.

"11. Lavish and unseemly display of valuables in public places has produced envy and resentment among the unfortunate and evil-minded. It has also made robbery easy and has caused serious recent losses both to owners and to insurance companies.

"12. Effect of prohibition law. Men otherwise law-abiding commit burglaries to get liquor."

DIVISION IN CHINESE MISSIONS

A SCANDAL OF DIVISION threatens Chinese missions, says a writer in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), who finds that now there are in the Protestant camp two distinct groups, one emphasizing the second coming of Christ and, therefore, the futility of many items of educational and philanthropic work; and the other adhering to a gospel of social service. It is the struggle between the premillennialists and the less literal group of the Church transferred to foreign soil, and the effect on the native population seems to be what neither would wish. The Chinese witness this serious division among the Christian forces, says the writer, "and naturally they feel that the Christian religion is not the religion for China if it is not even able to hold in fraternity a group of ardently religious people at work at the same task in a distant land. This weakening of the Christian forces in the face of new hazards in Chinese life makes the future of missionary effort in China problematical, even tho we have been feeling until recently that this was the most promising field in all the world." Furthermore—

"Students are returning to China from the various civilized nations of the world. Large numbers of these are going back with the report that the educated classes in Western countries are above Christianity and that the Church has but little influence upon the life of the people. Some Christian students are returning with a different assessment of the facts. There is every tendency, however, for the Chinese nation to follow the leaders who bring a materialistic philosophy from the West. In addition to the influence of these students, there is wide-spread resentment against the aggressions of Christian nations on the territorial integrity of China. Nearly every one of the larger nations of the West have some kind of territorial concession. The Chinese will never be happy until China is once more a land for the Chinese.

"With the missionary problem in China becoming more difficult by reason of the changing attitude of the Chinese themselves, the tragedy of the divisive movement within the Christian group is the more marked. With devotees traveling over China, spending ten minutes between trains to declare, 'Jesus is coming,' the intelligent Chinamen may be expected to mock. He has no background in his thinking for a catastrophic second coming. The denominational leaders may continue to get up big drives as a means of unifying the Christian forces, but what the Christian Church of to-day needs more than anything else is some honest thinking on fundamentals."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

OUT of a not so recent number of *The Overland Monthly* (San Francisco) we cull this poem which strikes rather felicitously an oft-sounded note. Of course, we realize that the note is better struck at home than abroad:

THE MAKING OF THE WEST

By Kenneth A. Millican

It seems to me God took a part of Eden
And purged it of the things that should not be:
Then molded on it gentle hills and valleys
And placed it by his own most wond'rous sea.

He builded mountains, traced around them rivers,
He sowed it with a lavish hand in grain:
He touched it with the energy of Ajax
And tinged it with the indolence of Spain.

He conjured fruits and flowers into being
And all his work was with perfection blest:
He bathed it in his melted golden sunshine
And so God made the Great Pacific West!

When Hovey wrote

I am fevered of the sunset,
I am fretful of the bay,
For the wander thirst is on me
And my soul is in Cathay

he put out what we have long looked upon as the classic expression of that mood. Yet the Kansas City *Star* finds another to voice it, not so succinctly, but yet convincingly:

THE WANDERER

By Esther Clark Hill

I have come back to my own again, to my old familiar place—
To the peace and quiet I left behind in this little circled space.
I have warmed my hands by the friendly blaze of many a home hearth-side:
"At last," they say, "he has come to stay—at last he is satisfied."
But there is a cry in the wind to-night, and it will not let me be,
And well I know I must rise and go whenever it comes to me.

My feet are stayed in the pleasant ways, my heart is a thing at rest;
For me there is neither north nor south, there is neither east nor west.
And out of a very thankfulness the spirit in me sings
For a new-born beauty I find each day in simple and homely things.
Yet there is a voice in the wind to-night, like the surge of the western sea,
And it's I that know I must rise and go whenever it comes to me.

The West with its wide and open charm, the East with its days that were,
The fragrant South with its lotus bloom, the North with its spicy fir—
They have taken my fancy, each in turn, and held me a little while,
But the feet turn back to the beaten paths when it comes to the last long mile.
Yet there is a call in the wind to-night, and the gray road opens free,
And to-morrow I know I shall rise and go wherever it beckons me.

Ancestral bonds are deep-rooted in the soil of New England as our old friend G. S. B. shows us in the New York *Tribune*. The late comers among us would do better to try and understand these sympathetically:

ANGLIA NOVA

By G. S. B.

'Tis not alone that Milton's language gives
To our plain back-country speech
A flavor yet; that Hampden's spirit lives,
Beyond the Atlantic's reach,
Among these up-hill farms; nor that men drew
Our common social code
From the same fount that Prynne and Selden knew,
And to this strange abode
Transferred loved English names of long renown,
Making our sterner land
Still speak of hedgerow and of minster-town.
These things, indeed, shall stand,
And worthy voices of such themes shall sing,
As they have sung of yore.
Returning seasons other tokens bring
That I would not ignore;
From some high maple's top, a starling's call;
The soapwort's pink that lines an old stone wall.

Maybe this isn't quite up to Whitcomb Riley, but Riley happens only once in two generations. The writer, who is ventilated in the Rock Island (Ill.) *Argus*, has evidently gone to school to the Hoosier poet, and, we think, to some purpose. Perhaps he also takes *The Tribune* and follows Briggs:

GROWING UP

By Binny Koras

Gee! But I wanted to grow up.
I wanted to put on longies
And smoke cigars,
And be a man
With a pay-day on Saturday.
I wanted to grow up
And have somebody to buy sodas for,
And take to the circus
Once in a while.

We all did, then:
Pat, who could throw any kid in town,
And Don, who went to the Advent church,
And said the world was coming to an end
In Nineteen-hundred,
And Brick Top and Eppie and Skin and Spider.

We all wanted to grow up
And become pirates and millionaires and
Soldiers and Presidents and
Owners of candy stores.
And all the time we were eating home-cooking
And wearing holes in our pants,
And talking Hog-Latin
And doing what two fingers in the air
Stood for;
And saving stamps,
And making things we read about
In *The Boys' World*.

Do you know how to play mumble-de-peg,
And skim rocks,
And tread water,
And skin the cat?
Do you know what a stick on the shoulder stands for
And what "Comggery wiggery meggery" means?

Skin is running a wheat farm, now,
Up in North Dakota.
Pat's on the road
Selling something or other.
Brick Top never grew up, quite,
And was making darts for a kid of his own
When I saw him last.
And Spider is yelling his head off
About Socialism and the class struggle
On street corners.

Don was with the Rainbow Division when the world ended.

Yesterday I heard a little freckle-face
Whistle through his fingers
And tell a feller called Curley
What he was going to do when he grew up.

An indictment of the soulless manners of our commercial life may be found in this poignant cry in *Contemporary Verse*. The baggage-master attends to his job, carrying out the regulations of the office, and no thought is given to the fact that the world holds bereft and sensitive souls.

"NO VALUE"

By George Allan England

He yawned, and laid his cigaret aside,
And on the baggage-check grimly stamped
"Body," wrote
Two simple words. Scrawled words, with careless fingers. Just a note
Of this poor shipment's worthlessness.
She who had died
Two days before, was sunshine, joy, and life
To all of us. For eighteen years her smile
And the warm heart of her, the girlish wile
Had been our earth and heaven.
"Some day, as sweet a wife,"
(We said) "as she has been a girl." And so we dreamed,
Until the echo of her children's feet, it seemed,
Their laughter, even their tears, grew woven fast
To our life's dream-stuff—golden threads that gleamed
Through years of difficult waiting.
Then Death came. They passed,
Those dreams, and all our prayer and all our hoping
And so we laid her in her coffin gray, and cast
In there, beside her, all our youth; and, dazed and groping,
Carried her to a silent, sunlit place
Where autumn oak-leaves would be falling. Left her there,
Who never yet had read the Book of Life—her face
Still pure, still fair.

"No Value." Yes, he wrote that down, and gave
Formal receipt. "No Value," as we bore her
toward the grave.
Only a girl, with dear, vague hopes, half-known,
Who now must fare the untrodden paths, alone—
Dark paths and cold, they seemed, for girlhood hardly grown.

Only a young, dead girl, unwooed, unwed.
"No Value." And the world had ceased to turn,
And all the gold from here to Babylon might burn
To dross, unminded, for we bore our dead.
"No Value." Ah, the deep, long thoughts we knew,
And our dim eyes that watched him there, and read!
No Value, now, had starlight, dawn, or dew,
Sunset or cloud, or the white blaze of noon,
Or springtime's mantle green, with flowers inwrought,
Or the unfolding tenderness of June,
Or earth or sky, or ocean's tides—how true!

How true he wrote—nor guessed that truth, nor thought!

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LINCOLN

MOTOR CARS

It is eminently logical that the second year of the LINCOLN is now ushered in under auspices which are decidedly gratifying, following as it does an initial year which has recorded one of the most impressive successes in the history of the motor car.

Testimony to that success is seen in the enviable records which the LINCOLN has established.

It has established records in road performance which hitherto have been deemed impossible of accomplishment, but now made possible only by the inimitable character of the car.

It has established records of comparative sales which, not to our knowledge, have ever been equaled under comparable circumstances. These records of sales, quite naturally, could have but a single source; and that source, most important of all considerations, is the consummate satisfaction and delight experienced by its owners.

A year ago the LINCOLN was scarcely more than a prospect in the minds of motordom at large; yet there were those who accepted the car upon faith alone.

That faith was born of knowledge of the soundness and the greatness of the institution behind it. It was founded upon a knowledge of the organization, the men who evolved the car, a knowledge of their capabilities, their many years' achievements, their ideals, and their forward vision.

Now, the passing of that initial year has shown how abundantly their faith was justified, and how tangibly it was rewarded; because those early purchasers were privileged sooner to enjoy a measure of ease, and comfort, and absence of fatigue in their motor travels, such as they never dreamed was possible.

And they have enjoyed for a longer time the measure of unfailing constancy and dependability which is a heritage reserved to the LINCOLN owner.

LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

LELAND-BUILT

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

A TEMPERAMENTAL JEANNE D'ARC OF THE TENNIS-COURTS

"SHE IS THE ATHLETIC JEANNE D'ARC of our time," said a Paris newspaper correspondent, one of the several French correspondents who accompanied Suzanne Lenglen to this country; and an admiring American correspondent, one of the "thousand or more," as he says, who met her in New York Harbor, writes that there is in her manner "some of the same spirit that caused an American crowd to cheer for Carpentier at Jersey City on July 2." Paris reports indicate, we are told, that there is "probably more interest taken in her visit here than was shown in Carpentier's invasion." The romance-loving spirit of France has gone out to this twenty-two-year-old girl, a tennis champion never defeated, before her present American visit, in any important match. If it is pointed out that the two French notables with whom she is commonly compared, Carpentier and Joan of Arc, both came to grief, defenders of the young French "queen of tennis" may reply, in the words of Grantland Rice, that, "in the way of infinite grace and matchless artistry," at least, Mlle. Lenglen "tops the field." Winner or loser, "for those who dare to study form and style, apart from results," he considers the French girl "better worth watching than any one we know." Tris Speaker, Walter Johnson, and "Babe" Ruth, he says, are "all top-liners who intermingle grace and winning results. But the most spectacularly graceful entry of the entire cluster — the most vivid — is the French queen of tennis."

"THE WILL TO WIN."

That is the greatest factor in tennis championships, says Mlle. Lenglen, now here to play in champion and exhibition tournaments, and incidentally to add to the fund for devastated France.

"In the being and manner of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen is the sparkle that is France," writes a New York *Times* reporter who met her at the pier. As do many other of the American correspondents, he speaks of her "big red hat, her red-heeled pumps, her buoyant bearing, and her smile." Her self-confidence, which came out in a remark about the ease with which she had defeated the American champion, Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, on English courts, starts the writer on this account of her general personality:

The statement is characteristic of the French girl, and yet coming from her it did not sound boastful, rather she told it as a fact and her hearers somehow accepted it as just that. In many persons such impetuousness and confidence are distasteful. In Mlle. Lenglen they appeared not only natural, but even contagious. Like her fellow countryman, Carpentier, you liked her instantly when you saw her, and the more she talked and gestured and acted the more you liked her. Rather than a great athlete, possibly the outstanding woman athlete of to-day, she appeared to be a little girl, full of enthusiasm, of life, and of the joy of living.

She is not particularly small, however, especially for a Frenchwoman, standing something over 5 feet and 10 inches and weighing, on a guess, 130 pounds. When she is quiet there is no suggestion of the athlete at all, but when she moves you note it in her alert attitude and the spring of her walk. Those who know her best say that she is not only a great tennis-player, but a great all-around athlete as well—that she swims, runs, rides, and drives with the best of them.

She is more than an athlete, too. She is a graduate of the College of Compiègne in her native town in northern France. She took up her studies and her tennis at the age of six. The story is told that her father wouldn't give her any jam on her bread in those days unless her practise had pleased him. Asked about her game, she credited the bulk of her success to her father, who was her teacher, and to constant practise. When she was very small, she said, she practised against a wall, aiming at squares, as directed by her father, for hours at a time. In this she gained both ability and confidence. Once a master of the art everything depends, Mlle. Lenglen believes, in keeping in condition and in the player's attitude toward the game. On the courts, she says, she feels tennis, and that by being so wholly in the game every instant she can somehow outguess and outgeneral her opponents.

She described her game as having more pep than that of any woman player she had ever met and counted that its strongest asset. Asked to describe her in one word that would be the simplest and most inclusive way of doing it. She has pep.

Mlle. Lenglen was accompanied by her mother. She speaks English correctly with an accent acquired at Nice, in the south of France, and the various places she has played matches in England.

When prest as to whether she liked a tonic, or say just a little wine, before her matches, Mlle. Lenglen admitted that she did and that she had been promised that it would be obtained for her in the United States. Despite the fact that she is in an arid land Suzanne praised the effect of this stimulant on her game.

"Nothing," she said, "is so fine for the nerve, for the strength, for the morale. A little wine tones up the system just right. One can not always be serious. There must be some sparkle, too."

Tennis critics, American critics at least, are somewhat at variance as to the reason for her default, after losing one set to

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If You're Not an "Average" Person

MOTOR car makers are human; they eat and sleep and work and think. Sometimes they think about you, and plan to build cars that will be just what you want.

But the usual maker likes to think about "average" people; and if you are different and your tastes are higher than the kind he has in mind, then, of course, the car he builds is not likely to please you.

You Need Something Better

THAT'S why a maker is needed who thinks about those of you who desire cars above the average, exceptional, different. And that's where Templar fits in.

Templar is purposely built for men and women who want to enjoy pleasure in doing their own driving. To make driving an actual pleasure for motor-wise owners demands in a car many separate merits.

Alive with Power

THERE is little fun in driving a sluggish car. Hence Templar has its own exclusive 18-43 H.P. overhead-valve motor that is alive with power, doing 55-60 miles an hour readily.

You need the confidence, too, that your car will stand up like solid rock. Many a Templar has served 100,000 miles and kept right on going. And Templar's New York-Los Angeles record of 101 hours, 43 minutes running time shows how well Templar withstands violent usage at extreme speed.

Saves Your Dollars

NO delight in driving a car that hungrily eats up dollars in tires and gas. Templar cuts down wasteful weight and friction. Against cars of many makes and sizes, Templar won the Los Angeles-Yosemite contest, thru snowstorm and mud, doing 26.66 miles per gallon of gasoline. Splendid economy!

With its 118-inch wheelbase, Templar readily masters thick city traffic. Gets in and out quickly, handles with utmost ease, turns around in 38 feet, steps off rapidly, and is out of the jam before many another car gets under way.

Different and Better

ALL this is only the first part of Templar's story. We haven't said a word about the car's beauty or comfort, not a word about its superior equipment. We simply want you to realize that Templar is a superfine car, especially built for the hearty enjoyment of those who demand a different and better car. Costs but $2385—closed models at $3185.

Let's get acquainted. We shall be glad to send the name of the Templar dealer nearest you.

The Templar Motors Company, 2400 Halstead Street, Cleveland.

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Mrs. Mallory in her first contest in the American Women's National Championship series. She had arrived only two days before, after a trying ocean voyage, she had previously postponed her trip twice on account of illness, and she was out of practise, say her defenders. No one minimizes, however, the splendid play of Mrs. Mallory, the American champion. As A. Wallis Myers, tennis editor of the London *Field*, explained, the day after her defeat, writing in the New York *Herald:*

First, I would say, definitely, that on yesterday's relative form Mrs. Mallory deserved to win and would have won in two sets if the French girl had not retired. Mrs. Mallory is a fighter to the last ditch. She goes on smilingly to the end. She played heroically in the Paris match against Suzanne, in which I took a line, and really deserved more than the five games she won. But in temperament she is quite different from the champion whom she defeated yesterday. She is Norwegian, with Norse persistency, cold-bloodedness, activity, and shrewdness.

Suzanne is a bundle of nervous sprightliness—volatile, excitable, essentially French, yet imbued with the spirit of modern sport, which France has sought to cultivate. Suzanne was not brought out with sporting girls as American and English girls were. Bombed out of her home near Lille when the Germans invaded and ransacked her country, she has lived for the last six years in southern Nice—a place far removed in tone and temper from New York. Suzanne has been the child wonder of French tennis; flattered without precedent, she has not yet been spoiled; tended almost every hour of her life by two fond parents, she has yet displayed an independence that has given her a mind and an expression of her own.

Suzanne's father did not want her to come to America just yet. He felt, for one thing, that she was not physically strong enough this year for an exacting tour in a new country under strange conditions. But it was felt by the French Association that as Tilden had come to Paris under some physical difficulty so Suzanne ought to go to New York. Suzanne shared this view and was the more pleased to undertake the mission when she knew that her own devastated area would benefit from it. But she knew as soon as she landed that she would not be in form at once. How could she be? No tournament match for six weeks, the longest sea voyage of her life, and a bronchial trouble that reasserted itself under the strain of yesterday's ordeal.

As I sat by her bedside last evening in the hotel at Forest Hills I realized that she was physically and mentally done in; that she was genuinely *hors de combat*. Why did she play at all? Here is her answer:

"I thought the American sporting public would be distrest if I did not turn out. I had promised to play. I thought I could stay the course—but I just couldn't. My chest felt like nothing on earth; I could scarcely breathe; I wonder I went on for nine games. In France my parents would not have allowed me to play at all. At Nice last year I wanted to defend my cup for the third year, but they vetoed my appearance."

She gave every credit to Mrs. Mallory. She admitted frankly that the present holder was better than she had anticipated; she had nothing but gratitude for the reception by the crowd, and was ever so disappointed she had to give up.

Just one thing more. Suzanne is reported to have said on arrival that she played Mrs. Mallory in Paris and beat her easily, tho she (Suzanne) had blistered feet.

"I think," she explained to me, "my meaning was misunderstood. I have always had the greatest respect for the American champion, especially for her pertinacity and her activity. I said that, tho I was handicapped in Paris, I won in two sets, but the match was closer than the score indicates. Perhaps before I leave America I shall meet Mrs. Mallory again, and then it will be after I've got more acclimatized."

The French champion, "The Great Mademoiselle," as the New York *World* calls her, does not really "train" for her games, she told Fernand Bardaini, a sports writer for the New York *Herald*. She considers her training merely "a healthy pleasure, a relaxation from work." Quite as important, we gather from an article by herself in the New York *Times*, she considers an athlete's mental attitude. "A great many persons," she writes, "have thought that my confidence reflected egotism in its worst form." She explains:

The spirit of confidence is one of the greatest factors in victory. Some day soon I am going into this matter in great detail, for I feel it bears such a close relationship with my own fortunes. It is the soul of sport—a most absorbing topic for any one, whether he is interested or not in sport.

I wish I had kept count of the number of times I have been asked the question, "Now, tell me, what is the real secret of your success?" For lack of time I have usually answered this with, "Oh, there isn't any real secret," or "practise," or some of the other similar reasons that do underlie success. But really deep in my mind—back of all the other essentials like practise and natural aptitude, I think there is another reason, an almost fundamental one.

The *Will to Win.*

Do not misunderstand me—I do not mean that with confidence you can perform miracles, but surely without confidence, without the will to win that allows of no doubts, you can not expect to be a consistent winner. Nor can the will to win, alone, make you a success. Practise, practise, practise—tennis is just like everything else.

The ball is coming to you like a bolt. Somehow you instantly sense what it will do. Your mind seems to decide, almost without your knowing it, that you must return it deep to the sideline. It must hit right there—not an inch farther. Then comes your stroke. Everything in the world is blank to you except that exact spot where that ball must go. It must go there. Do you think if at that second a doubt flashed through your mind that your stroke would be unwavering? That is what I mean by confidence, the will to win. Meanwhile I can only say: "*Que le meilleur joueur gagne!*" Or back to the speech of your tongue "May the best man win."

NEW YORK CITY AS THE WORLD'S PRIZE "BOROUGH OF BUNK"

A NEW-YORKER gets less for his money than any other human being on the face of the earth. He doesn't know he is buncoed, but in so far as he hazily guesses it, when some one from "God's country" outside tells him, he is proud of it. Even New-Yorkers of the upper classes live in "slums," work in "blowholes," play in "a human cattle-pen," and die out within three generations at most simply of being New-Yorkers. So, at least, an anonymous "homesick Californian" tells the world through the columns of the New York *Globe*. The editor of the paper, with the tolerance for which New-Yorkers are sometimes said to be famous, speaks of "the amusing frankness of this refreshingly pessimistic homesick Californian." In order to balance matters a little, the editor prints a parallel article from a Californian who is neither so pessimistic nor homesick. This second Californian, who explains that he is forced to be anonymous for safety's sake, says that he has not found most Californians open-minded on the subject of New York, which, in complete anonymity, he frankly admits he prefers to even the "golden California." The first erstwhile resident of the Golden State, however, throws about his charges with a free hand, beginning in this fashion:

Take the house the New-Yorker lives in. Some friends of mine live on East Ninety-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, not far from the palaces of Carnegie and Otto Kahn, and Central Park and Far Rockaway. Perhaps the nearness to Fifth Avenue is worth the price of two houses in Fresno, but my friends pay for four. And what kind of a house do they pay for four houses for?

It is narrow, deep, dark, and dangerous. It has no electric light (fancy that in Fresno!). It has five flights of talking stairs, so that when one comes home late, after spending $15 to see a $2 play and eats 68 cents' worth of supper, the staircase in this noble structure sounds like a battery of seventy-fives on the Chemin des Dames.

It is like living in an elevator-shaft. Traveling from the lower subcellar, where the fortune represented in the coal-pile is kept, to the top-floor bedrooms keeps you in shape for track and Marathon events. The kitchen, where they keep the cockroaches, and the dining-room, where they hold the dinner-parties for buncoed fellow citizens, are in the next subcellar up. Climbing an unlighted and sinister stairway brings you to the drawing-rooms, dark and terrible, with ceilings 80 feet high—in January it is like warming the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

What does New York pay for these American homes? Eight hundred dollars a year? No; just four times that—thirty-two hundred! And these are fashionable residences in big demand. You are lucky if your landlord permits you to stay in them at

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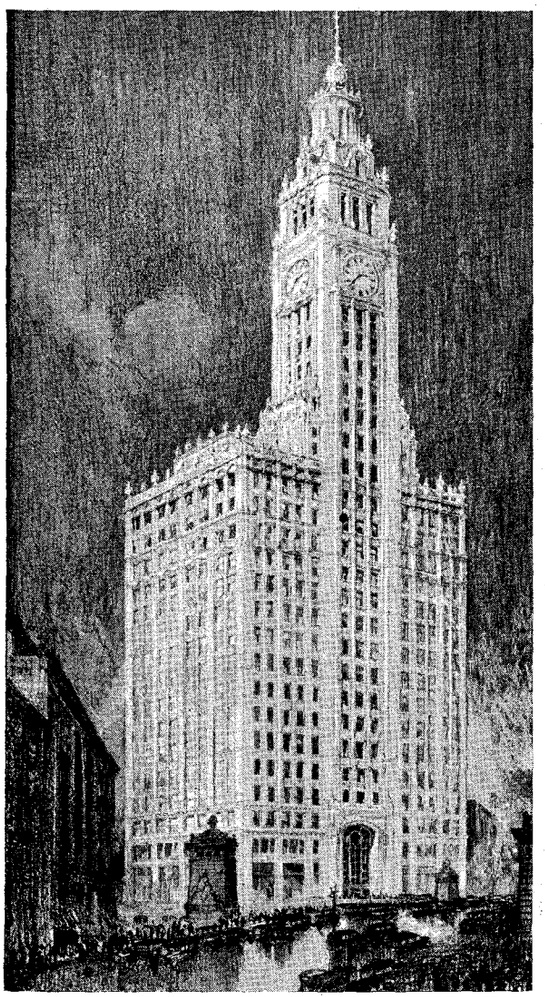
Plus
GROUND VALUE



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THE WRIGLEY BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

Gray, dark cream and light cream glazed Terra Cotta

GRAHAM, ANDERSON, PROBST & WHITE Architects

NATIONAL TERRA COTTA SOCIETY is a bureau of service and information. No matter in what class of buildings you are interested, write us, and we will send you a brochure or other information illustrating Terra Cotta's value and achievements in that field. Address National Terra Cotta Society, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

STAND for a moment on Michigan Avenue, one of the World's great boulevards. Look to the North, where, apparently from the very center of the thoroughfare, a great white structure soars skyward, the new Wrigley Building.

It is Chicago's most impressive office building. But it didn't just *grow* there!

The owner, an advertising genius, saw the supremacy of the location; and into his mind came a vision of a noble building towering like a beacon—not only an enduring monument but a producer of profitable income.

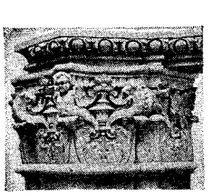
He knew that architects are not only artists but also engineers; that they design buildings which are not only beautiful but profitable.

Quite naturally his architects selected Terra Cotta as the facing material. Quite naturally the owner was pleased. He knew that Terra Cotta would give the building its maximum advertising value; would make it popular with tenants and public; and would practically eliminate depreciation in its exterior appearance.

So from ivory-hued base to snowy pinnacle, the exterior of the Wrigley Building is a lasting tribute to this versatile facing-material. Terra Cotta's unsurpassed resistance to fire and weather, its limitless form and wide range of color, its combination of light-weight with heavy crushing resistance, the ease with which it can be kept clean,—these contribute to make it the first choice for the exterior visible walls of buildings like this.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

TERRA COTTA SERIES No. 12



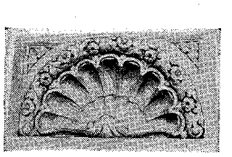
Clustered Capitals at top of 16th story of Wrigley Building.

Clustered Capitals

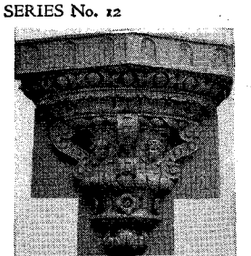
The development of overlapping capitals of Gothic clustered columns is here seen in the Renaissance style of design; specifically, in the Spanish Renaissance style, of which the winged cherub head is specially characteristic.

Shell Cove

This motif, a conventionalized scallop-shell, was developed by the Italian Renaissance architects, but more extensively used by the architects of Renaissance Spain. It is one of the most characteristic of Spanish Renaissance details.



Shell Cove at top of 16th story of Wrigley Building.



Corbel at top of 13th story of Wrigley Building.

Corbel: Spanish Renaissance

The corbel, or ornamentally elaborated bracket, appears in many different forms in the different historic styles of architecture. In this example the winged cherub heads, and the general ornamentation, are typical of the Spanish Renaissance manner of design.

(*All the material illustrated is Terra Cotta*)

To become familiar with Architecture, follow this Series of Details. No. 13 will appear in The Literary Digest of September 24, 1921.

TERRA COTTA

Permanent *Beautiful* *Profitable*

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all, for there are plenty of New-Yorkers anxious always to pay more if they can only get you out. In Oakland you couldn't lease such places to Chinamen.

I know a family that spends $6,000 a year on New York. By this I mean that they give that much away each year. They get practically nothing in return. They live in one of the handsome, fashionable slums just mentioned; they have no children, no servant, no automobile, belong to no country club, have no mountain shack nor seaside bungalow; take no European trips. For luxuries they take the evening *Globe*, the Sunday *Times*, and *The Saturday Evening Post*. They are very economical or they could never afford to live in their slum. And where does the money go? Ask of the winds that blow up from the corner of Wall Street and Broadway.

Compared with this, I know an Anglo-American family living at Workingham, Berks, England. They have a gorgeous old country house, roomy, airy, standing in acres of field and garden and smooth lawn. They eat eggs and drink milk and have thick cream on berries and real butter on hot crumpets with afternoon tea on the tennis lawn. They go up to London about every so often, and it doesn't cost them as much as to shuttle over from Grand Central to Times Square.

They are allowed to have children and the children are allowed to play and the play is under the trees and not under a passing automobile-truck. They have three servants, a pony, and a Ford. Do they spend $6,000 a year? No, they do not; their income is one-half of that and they are saving money.

One of the chief causes of crime in New York, declares this pessimistic citizen, is the fact that "the only way to get an inexpensive exit and a free funeral is to bump some citizen off and get yourself electrocuted." He argues:

If the State were to turn its killings over to the gas company and the company was to charge for gas consumed, and one of our funeral directors were to send in a bill payable in advance for burial services, murder in the first degree would soon cease, or at least be reduced to those who could afford it—which would be about the same thing.

The New-Yorker can get born on the East Side for nothing; he can go to school along with seventy-two others in a classroom built and equipped for forty; he can get married for $1.50, if I am correctly informed.

He can watch the baseball scores come in on Times Square free of charge; he can ride from the Bronx to darkest Brooklyn for a nickel, and can walk back for nothing if he is able—which he is not; he can mail a letter to Bratislave, Czecho-Slovakia, for five cents, and he can buy a colored map of Manhattan Island for a dime.

It is true that a New-Yorker can go to church free of charge, but that is why most of the churches are empty. If the ticket-scalpers on Broadway began selling front seats at St. Thomas's for $2.50 and war tax there would soon be a cue outside the church.

A New-Yorker can also go to the Metropolitan Museum, in Central Park, but no New-Yorker ever has. This is only to be explained by the fact that there is no charge, for there you can see Egyptian New-Yorkers from the Nile three thousand years old whose tombs cost millions of shekels and thousands of lives. These gentlemen must be happy now in New York, and would surely like to talk to a genuine New-Yorker if one would only visit them, instead of being gawked at by the hicks from Albuquerque.

They tell me that there are no fourth-generation New-Yorkers. No New-Yorker has a great-great-grandfather who was also a New-Yorker. The New-Yorker dies out in three generations. He is buncoed out of his descendants. He may have ancestors that go back to the Rib of Adam, but he will have no progeny going down to the Judgment Day. That is, unless he or his children should leave New York; but no one ever does. He can't afford to leave New York because he is probably in a business that isn't practised anywhere else; nor can he afford to stay here; he has nothing in New York; elsewhere he would have less.

Even those New-Yorkers whose incomes approximate the familiar "prince's ransom," says the writer, get nothing for it. He cites a case:

I happen to know one quite rich gentleman who patronizes and who is reverenced by New York. He lives in a dazzling apartment, but his children have to be sent thirty miles into the country to play. The family might keep a performing flea in the playroom of the apartment if there were room enough for it to jump; as it is, they keep a $500 bulldog who is a true New-Yorker and goes out with the maid on a chain every evening for exercise—that is, the bull on the chain; the maid holds the other end of it.

This gentleman admits that it is ridiculous to keep an automobile in New York City, as the car costs far more than it would cost to sleep and eat in a taxi, but he keeps two cars because if he didn't he would be only 97 per cent.

What is it that buncoes the New-Yorker? What is it that makes him bear the soggy heat and the swishing blizzards, that enables him to work in a blowhole, to play in a human cattle-pen, to live in a rat's nest, and to die in a funeral a mile long?

Why, it's because he knows that by so doing he is not a hick. He is not a mossback, a yokel. He is metropolitan, city-bred, up to the minute. You can call him anything you like, but you can not insult a New-Yorker except by asking him if he came from Greeley, Col. No; he did not. He came from New York. His newspapers, magazines, and movies show him six days a week that every one worth while lives in New York or is trying to rent a slum home there, and on the seventh day he can get out to Coney Island and see it for himself.

He knows that when the astronomers get through deciding the territorial confines of the universe, New York will be the hub of it; so why live on Betelguese? If every great and famous ambassador, poet, and bank-robber ultimately lands in New York, why should he land out of it?

A New-Yorker can ride forty stories in a fast elevator to the top of a sky-scraper, free, and see New York magnificently, but he does not do it, not if he can help it. Instead, he pays $40 for a bottle of hooch and sees New York from a taxi.

The second ex-Californian, he who admits that he prefers New York to California, considers it one of the redeeming features of New-Yorkers that they can talk about their city "with a discriminating detachment which the Californian can not comprehend." A New-Yorker will even curse his climate, we are told, and outsiders are irritated by "his unpardonable attribute—his serenity under a fusillade. Not only are you unable to capture his goat about his city, but he will himself enlist in the bombing squad and add things you would never have thought of." Therefore, contends this ex-Californian, it does not seem necessary to answer the homesick Californian in detail. After touching on several more or less trivial points, he thus takes up "the chief indictment of Mr. Homesick against New York, that he finds it the Borough of Bunk":

Buncoed, bilked, bitten, he feels that "A New-Yorker gets less for his money than any human being on the face of the earth." It boils down to this: Does the New-Yorker obtain for the same money the same number of economic and social units that he would in Fresno? No. But to state it a little differently: Does the New-Yorker obtain, for the same units of skill, intelligence, and effort the same social and economic units that he would in Fresno? Again, no; altho this strikes nearer to an equation. Yet to state it still differently: Does the New-Yorker, for the same number of units of skill, intelligence, and effort (be these little or great) obtain the same number of units of personal compensation in interesting living—in place of what to him might be the tedious, if more comfortable, living of Fresno?

New York is interesting; Fresno is comfy—and there you have it. It reverts to the individual.

Another New-Yorker, who describes himself as "having lived in both California and New York," defends attacked Gotham by attacking California. "A famous American humorist," he writes, "once said about California that it was the home of wonderful artists and wonderful liars." A third Gothamite, of more moderate temper, takes up the question of New York *versus* California in this way:

You can not submit this sort of thing to a jury of impartial judges, because one's taste in places to live is like a taste in clothes—a purely personal matter. Persons of one sort of temperament like California; persons of another sort like New York. One can describe the temperament, but that is not explaining the taste. Persons who prefer California are usually nature-lovers—fresh-air fiends. Persons who live in New York, on the other hand, are fonder of the works of man than of the gorgeous displays of nature. Both temperaments are all right, but opposed to each other. The California temperament, while perhaps more sincere, is less subtle and interesting than the New York temperament, for the reason that it requires more cultivation to appreciate art than it does nature.

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"I simply CAN'T Let Him Outgrow Me"

SHE LIVES IN A LITTLE HOUSE in a suburb of New York and makes that house a home.

He too lives in the little house for a part of his life; but the rest of it is spent in an office in the city.

All sorts of men ride with him on the suburban trains, or visit him in his office, or meet him for luncheon at his club.

His life is full of stimulating contacts. Every day brings him new experiences that mean larger growth and more assurance. He is a far bigger man to-day than he was last year, and ten times bigger than when they were married ten years ago.

And she?

Her life, too, is filled full; but the experiences that come to her are neither so various nor so stimulating.

There are the older children who must be hurried off to school each morning. There is the baby to be bathed and put to sleep. There are meals to be planned, and bills to be paid.

So, day after day slips by with hardly a spare moment. Happy days—she would not change them if she could! Only a single cloud crosses the horizon of her happiness.

In the evening sometimes when they sit on their little front porch, and he tells her of the experiences of the day, of the men he has met and the topics he has discust, of the problems he has solved—problems that a few years ago would have been far too large for him—at such moments the cloud is there.

No such experiences have come to her that day. The problems that he and his friends discuss are strange and far away. She had meant to know more about them, but there was no time.

"Suppose he should outgrow me," she says to herself. "Suppose that ten years from now should find him bigger, broader, abler because of his experiences, and me, no longer his mental companion, merely the mother of his children."

The thought causes her lips to close a little more tightly.

"Somehow I must find a way to keep my thought and interest constantly fresh, constantly expanding, step by step with his. ***I simply can't let him outgrow me.***"

How many million women in America have been troubled by that thought? How many of them have felt a vague resentment at the conditions of modern life, which make mental growth so easy for men and so frequently difficult for women?

How many couples have set forth into life with every thought and interest in common, only to find themselves at the end of ten or twenty years living in wholly different mental worlds?

No one can know the answer to this question. But this one thing is sure—***at least two million American women have faced this difficulty frankly and have conquered it.***

They have put definitely behind them any fear that their husbands or their children will outgrow them.

Other women frequently wonder at their breadth of information.

Does the conversation turn to the industrial unrest that permeates every part of our country? These alert women have a clear knowledge of its causes and effects. They are familiar with unique and sensible plans to reduce the cost of living.

They are quite at ease in their knowledge of our national and international affairs; what great personalities are doing; the season's plays and operas; modern verse; new books; our relations with Japan; the latest developments in the fields of invention and science.

These far-seeing women are equally at home on all topics—have a well-rounded knowledge of the great developments of life the world over. *They keep up with the times!*

Men find their conversation stimulating; their children turn to them confidently, knowing that on the subject which has that day been discust in school—perhaps some current problem of great importance—mother can be of help.

"Who are these extraordinary women?" you ask. "How can they, with the multitude of personal responsibilities, find time to be so well informed?"

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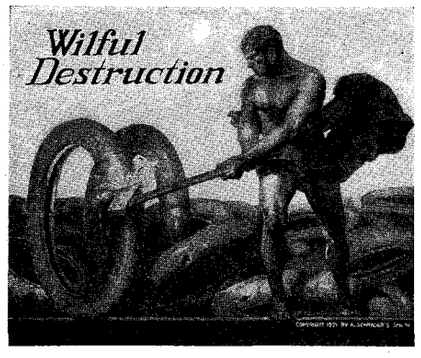

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

HAMMERING HOME THE PRICE DROPS

IF people are willing to buy when they are convinced that retail prices really are descending to reasonable levels, it is for the retailer to show them visibly, emphatically, and repeatedly that such is now the case. Business papers have recommended the giving of actual price-lists, and many concerns have acted upon the suggestions that have been offered. They have even gone further and have prepared window displays to prove the point. A leading grocery-store on Fifth Avenue last week displayed in one window a barrel of flour and a bag of sugar which together cost $40.85 in 1920, and in the adjacent window the flour and the sugar plus a large variety of canned goods, spices, etc., which the same $40.85 would buy now. This sort of thing has been done effectively in other cities than New York. For instance, as we read in *Forbes:*

One Toledo grocer prepared two very effective window displays. In one window he put a 100-pound bag of sugar, one-quarter barrel of flour, and one bushel of potatoes, with very prominent signs telling that this was all that $35.75 could buy a year ago. In the other window he placed these same three articles and a most imposing collection of other staple groceries, with the placard: "$35.75 to-day will buy everything in this window."

Another grocer in Oakland, Cal., used this same idea very tellingly by presenting in parallel columns what could be bought a year ago and what could be bought to-day for $40.50. The showing brings home so forcefully what has happened to food prices that it is worth very wide publication. Here it is:

WHAT YOU COULD BUY MAY 21, 1920, FOR $40.50

100 lbs. Sugar	$24.25
100 lbs. Potatoes	7.25
50 lbs. Head Rice	9.00
Total	$40.50

WHAT YOU CAN BUY MAY 21 OF THIS YEAR FOR $40.50

100 lbs. Sugar	$7.35
100 lbs. Burbank Potatoes	2.50
50 lbs. Blue Rose Rice	3.00
12 cans Alpine Milk, large	1.33
3 1-lb. tins Hills Bros. Coffee, Red	1.23
12 cans Van Camp's Beans, small	1.20
60 lbs. Navy Beans	2.35
1 C-1 Broom	.75
3 1-lb. Ghirardelli's Chocolate	1.09
12 cans Campbell's Soup	1.20
12 cans New Idea Corn	1.75
4 pkgs. Quaker Oats, small	.60
50 lbs. A-1 Flour	2.50
3 bottles Acme Beverage	.25
1 10-lb. can Karo Sirup (Blue)	.75
1 6-lb. can Crisco	1.10
12 pkgs. Golden Age Macaroni	.95
6 12-oz. Swift's Corned Beef	1.00
6 bot. 22 oz. Ragged Robin Salad Oil	1.45
12 cans Cal-Gro. Peaches, 2½s	2.10
12 cans Cal-Gro. Apricots, 2½s	1.70
12 pkgs. Post Toasties	1.40
12 pkgs. Kellogg's Corn Flakes	1.40
6 cans Del Monte Pineapple, S1	1.50
Total	$40.50

As the editor of *Forbes* comments:

This same idea of presenting prices as they were and as they are now can be utilized by many besides grocers. Clothing-houses, shoe-stores, druggists, haberdashers, etc., can utilize it. Industrial plants whose products have become drastically cheaper should also use this appeal in their advertising and in their windows.

TAX HINTS FROM BULGARIA

MEMBERS of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee who are whipping the new Revenue Bill into its final shape may perhaps welcome a few suggestions from Bulgaria. Some rather remarkable taxes were decided on in June by the District Council of Rustchuk, according to a clipping from the Sofia *Outro* which is sent to the Springfield *Republican* by a reader in the Bulgarian capital. These are some of the new ideas in taxation which have occurred to the Bulgarian lawmakers:

Weddings, without regard to nationality or religion, in which musical instruments, Turkish trumpets, and firecrackers are employed (with the exception of the use of one Turkish trumpet and one drum or two violins), are taxed by 500 *leva* (1 *lev* equals 19 cents at par); women who use summer parasols pay a tax of 50 *leva;* men or women who have "luxurious" dogs pay a tax of 200 *leva;* women who walk in the streets, the stores, or the restaurants wearing *décolleté* dresses or skirts more than 30 centimeters [12 inches] from the ground or who wear diaphanous stockings pay a tax of 500 *leva;* all persons irrespective of sex or age, who wear gloves from April 15 to September 15, without a medical certificate showing that their health requires it, pay a tax of 200 *leva;* all persons regardless of sex or age who wear golden decorations, such as rings, bracelets, necklaces, or cordons, pay a tax of 300 *leva;* all who take "luxurious" dogs into restaurants, gardens, etc., pay a tax of 500 *leva;* every man or woman younger than fifty years who carries walking-sticks, unless his health requires it, pays a tax of 100 *leva.* Young girls of well-to-do families, who accept employment as servants, pay a tax of 200 *leva.*

From the debates which took place it is seen that the latter tax is charged not so much to increase the income of the district as to prevent the rich girls from leaving their homes and the tilling of the land.

Every one who wears shoes higher than 30 centimeters pays a tax of 200 *leva;* women who go out with fur skins on their shoulders or in their hands (muffs) pay a tax of 500 *leva;* every one who has a baby-carriage and takes the baby out in it in the city pays a tax of 200 *leva.* For the use of a motor-truck in the district a tax of 500 *leva* is paid, and for use in the city a tax of 1,000 *leva* is paid. Every private, luxurious carriage, or cabriolet, drawn by two horses or by one, pays a tax of 500 *leva.*

It was also decided that a tax of 20 per cent. on the profits acquired during the war is to be collected as a district tax, including capital which is brought into the country by those who return from America. There was a motion to fix this tax at 50 per cent. so that those who have profited may feel the burden of the war as well as those who have lost everything.

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LEARNING ABOUT INVESTMENTS FROM HARVARD

THE crash in railroad security values has been a valuable illustration of the danger which lies in carrying all of one's investment eggs in the same basket. Diversification might have saved many ost fortunes in the last ten years. The writer of the investors' column in the New York *Evening Post* notes that the principle of diversification is now being carefully followed in the management of estates and in the investment of funds belonging to financial institutions, charitable organizations, scientific bodies, and educational nstitutions. In particular, the statement of the Harvard University treasurer for the fiscal year just ended is offered as an extremely valuable lesson in diversification. Few investors have any such enormous sums to take care of, but the principle involved is worth studying even by the man who has hundreds where Harvard has millions. As we read:

The investments of that institution were carried at $44,674,294 at the end of the last fiscal year. The principal subdivision of this sum is known as "general investments." Under this head are securities carried at $31,665,000. They are so diversified that in a period of depression such as the present one the omission or curtailment of dividends on stocks does not entail too serious a loss of income in the aggregate. Securities with a definite guaranteed income return are greatly enough in the majority to carry along those containing some of the speculative element. This arrangement also permits the university to share in the profits incident to a period of prosperity. If this or any other large university had all its investments in bonds during the inflation period from 1916 to 1920, it would have been seriously handicapped. The effect of inflation on the purchasing power of fixt income was demonstrated during that period. It is necessary that the number of dollars received from a large aggregate investment increase as the purchasing power of each dollar decreases. Inasmuch, therefore, as abnormal profits in the industries tend to reduce the value of income from bonds, it is necessary that a big investment have a share in such profits. This is accomplished through the inclusion of a small percentage of stocks.

Of the $31,665,000 general investments carried in the Harvard statement, $25,311,000, or 80 per cent., is made up of bonds and real-estate mortgages. The remaining 20 per cent. embraces stocks, including real-estate stocks. The average individual investor can not follow the example of the Harvard investment experts in this first division until his own investment has begun to assume proportions.

Many will have the preconceived notion that railroad obligations constitute the major part of the bondholdings of large corporations. It is not so in the case of Harvard University. The $25,311,000 of bonds coming under the head of general investments include $7,573,000, or 29.9 per cent., of railroad bonds; $6,686,000, or 26.4 per cent., of electric, gas, water, and telephone bonds; $4,329,000, or 17.1 per cent., of real-estate mortgages; $2,019,000, or 7.9 per cent., of traction bonds; $976,000, or 3.8 per cent. of government bonds, and $3,728,000, or 14.7 per cent., of miscellaneous bonds.

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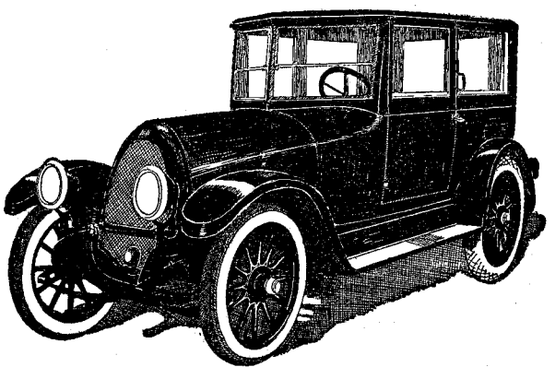

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

The percentage of railroad securities that go to make up the $6,354,000 of stocks held in the Harvard general investment fund is almost identical with the percentage of railroad obligations in the bond column. Last year's statement shows $1,847,000, or 29.07 per cent., of railroad stocks. Industrial stocks make up $2,240,000, or 35.25 per cent., of the total; power and telephone stocks, $1,037,500, or 16.32 per cent., and real-estate trust stocks, $1,230,600, or 19.36 per cent.

THE SINFULNESS OF HOARDING

IT is common enough to find bankers and writers in financial papers advising farmers to patronize the banks, and the advice is doubtless none the less valuable because of the banker's financial interest which is involved. But no self-interest attaches to a sermon against hoarding which is preached by a farmer's paper. *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines). This editorial on "The Sin of Hoarding" is prompted by the writer's conviction that there are in many communities men who are sinning against themselves and their fellows by keeping from $200 to $10,000 around the house; "they are laboring under the impression that things are going to get worse and worse until the final crash comes and that then they will be at a peculiar advantage because they have a stock of hard cash on hand." The point is that—

Cash kept around the house is dead money. Cash deposited in the bank is live money. A dollar of cash deposited in the bank serves as a source of from $5 to $10 of credit. The man who keeps $1,000 around the house is, in effect, preventing five to ten other men from borrowing $1,000 each from the bank. We suspect that there is at least $5,000,000 in the State of Iowa being kept out of circulation by timid hoarders. This $5,000,000 if it were put in the bank would serve as a source of from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of credit, and would go a long way toward relieving the present critical situation.

Never keep more than $50 in cash around the house, and if you can get along with as little as $10, by all means do so. If you have large quantities of money on hand there is always danger of losing it by robbery and fire. But the biggest reason why all surplus money should find its way into the bank as promptly as possible is that the banks are credit factories, and the raw material of the credit which they manufacture is hard cash. Remember that the bank makes out of every dollar of cash which you deposit, from $5 to $10 worth of credit. We are satisfied that if only one-half of the money which at present is being hoarded in the United States were deposited with the banks that credit could be increased to such an extent that prices would rise by from 5 to 10 per cent. The man who keeps his money about the house is helping to hold prices down.

Fearsome Phenomenon.—America is now witnessing the rise of the great meddle class.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 10.—Six Americans are released from Moscow prisons at the demand of the American Relief Administration, and arrive in Reval, disheveled and ragged.

The Allied Supreme Council decides to aid in relieving the Russian famine situation. The Council votes also that the Allies shall preserve their neutrality in the Greco-Turkish War in Asia Minor, and calls on Marshal Foch to report the status of German disarmament.

August 11.—The Allied Supreme Council fails to agree on a division of Upper Silesia between Poland and Germany, and the negotiations are abandoned.

Eamonn De Valera's reply to the British Government's proposal for settlement of the Irish problem is received in Downing Street and is immediately dispatched to Premier Lloyd George in Paris.

Actual distribution of supplies of the American Relief Administration to the famine-stricken Russian children will be left in the hands of local committees, it is decided; while the general distribution will be supervised by members of the American personnel at a few central points.

Baron Julian Byng, of Vimy Ridge, is inaugurated as Governor-General of Canada.

A holy war has been proclaimed by the King of the Hedjaz to assist the Turkish Nationalists against the Greeks in Asia Minor, it is announced in a dispatch from Angora.

The Spanish Cabinet of Premier Allendesalazar resigns, and a new Cabinet will be formed by former Premier Maura.

August 12.—Premier Lenine abolishes free postal, rail, and wire services; curtails workers' ration list, and retains only the big industries under national management, according to a dispatch from Riga.

An absolute guaranty of the protection of food supplies sent into Russia is asked of the Russian Government in a draft agreement presented to Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Envoy, by Walter L. Brown, European Director of the American Relief Administration.

The Allied Supreme Council refers the Upper-Silesian problem to the Council of the League of Nations.

Hunger riots are said to have broken out in the state of Yucatan, Mexico, and to have been suppress by troops.

August 13.—The Allied Supreme Council decides to lift the economic barrier of the Rhineland on September 15, provided Germany pays the amounts agreed to under the London ultimatum and removes the boycott against French goods. The occupation of Ruhrort, Duisburg, and Düsseldorf will be maintained until the next meeting of the Council.

The British Government replies to the Sinn-Fein note received Thursday and makes public a letter from Gen. Jan C. Smuts to Eamonn De Valera in which the South-African Premier advises the Republican leader to accept the "complete-dominion status, subject to certain strategic safeguards," offered by Premier Lloyd George.

The Allied Supreme Council appeals to the American Government, to Serbia,

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

and Roumania, to renounce their liens on Austria and to allow necessary credits for the purchase of raw materials for Austrian industry.

The Russian Soviet Government agrees to give guaranties of free entry and exit for American Relief personnel and supplies, and freedom of movement within Russia, with a few exceptions still to be adjusted.

Unanimous approval of the peace resolution adopted by the United State Congress in July is voted by the Hungarian National Assembly.

Former Premier Maura assumes the Premiership of the new Spanish Cabinet.

August 14.—Correspondence between Premier Lloyd George and Eamonn De Valera, made public to-day, shows that the British Government's offer of full dominion home rule for Ireland is rejected, the Republican leader demanding absolute separation. Negotiations, however, are still open.

August 15.—A tablet commemorating the achievements of Marshal Foch is placed on the house where he was born in Taubes, France, by 250 members of the American Legion.

August 16.—Eamonn De Valera, Sinn-Fein leader, reiterates his demand for an Irish Republic at the opening of the Dail Eireann in Dublin.

Prohibition has been abolished in Soviet Russia and the country placed on a light-wine basis, according to a dispatch from Riga. The denationalization of real estate is also authorized.

The conference of representatives of associations interested in Russian relief name Herbert Hoover and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen high commissioners with full power to conclude agreements with the Russian authorities for control of the relief work.

Spanish forces in Morocco begin an offensive against Moorish tribesmen who recently administered a severe defeat to the Spaniards.

King Peter of Serbia dies at Belgrade in his seventy-seventh year.

CONGRESS

August 10.—Republicans of the House Ways and Means Committee vote tentatively for tax reduction of $555,000,000 by repealing the excess-profits tax, removing the tax on transportation, and doubling the exemption allowed under the normal income tax for dependent persons.

August 11.—The House passes the Longworth amendment to the Emergency Tariff Act continuing the dye embargo for three months, or until November 27.

August 12.—Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee vote to increase from $2,000 to $2,500 the exemption allowed married men having an annual net income of $5,000 or less.

August 13.—Revision of the 1918 tax law is completed by Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, with a few additional changes.

Representative Cable, of Ohio, introduces a resolution to reduce the number of midshipmen in the Naval Academy from 2,378 to 596, and the number of cadets at West Point from 1,261 to 742.

The House passes the bill appropriating $48,500,000 for the United States Shipping Board.

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August 15.—The Administration Tax Revision Bill is laid before the House of Representatives after the Republican members in conference change it so as to make repeal of the excess-profits tax and the income surtax rates in excess of 32 per cent. effective next January 1 instead of last January 1. It is estimated that the total tax reductions for this fiscal year under the bill will be $350,000,000 and the total tax yield about $3,200,000,000.

August 16.—The Senate adopts a resolution to recess from August 24 to September 21.

The Senate passes a bill making it possible for Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood to remain on the active list of the Army while serving as Governor-General of the Philippines.

DOMESTIC

August 10.—Reports received by Secretary of Commerce Hoover are said to show a slump in American trade in South America and large gains by Germany.

Railroads of the country earned $51,778,000 net in June, a gain of $14,697,346 over net earnings for May, according to reports filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the carriers.

August 11.—Formal invitations to the conference on disarmament and Pacific and Far-Eastern questions are sent out by Secretary of State Hughes, after being approved by President Harding.

Gen. Leonard Wood is reported to have accepted President Harding's invitation to become Governor-General of the Philippines.

Dr. George T. Harding, father of President Harding, and Miss Alice Severns are married in Monroe, Mich.

The request of the Big Four brotherhoods of railway employees and the switchmen's union that no reductions or limitations of pay be put in effect at present is denied by the Eastern Presidents' Conference.

August 12.—Secretary Hughes is designated to head the American delegation at the disarmament conference, according to a statement from the White House.

August 16.—President Harding announces the appointment of Senator Lodge as a member of the conference on armament limitation and the Pacific and Far-Eastern questions.

Secretary of Labor Davis estimates the number of unemployed in all the industries in the United States to be 5,735,000.

The Board of Arbitration appointed to consider the wage controversy between paper-mill employees and manufacturers in the United States and Canada decides upon wage reductions ranging from 10 per cent. for skilled workers to 25 per cent. for common labor, the new scale to become effective August 22.

A Warning.

Ere you cut yourselves free from England,
Oh, Irishmen, stop and think.
We did that, you know, and now we must go
To Canada for a drink.

—*Boston Transcript.*

And Finally the Fine.—"What comes after the purchase price?" asks an auto ad. The order may vary somewhat, but it is usually the insurance man, the tire dealer, the accessory fiend, and a half-dozen members of the motorcycle squad.—*Buffalo Express.*

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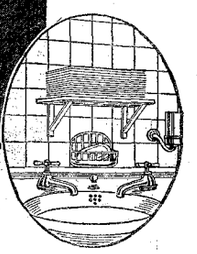

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Saying It With Clocks.—SPEAKER—"And in conclusion, I ask you to give to your utmost capacity to the sisters for the fund to buy alarm clocks to send out to Uganda to combat the frightful sleeping sickness which reigns there."—*Karikaturen* (*Christiania*).

Remarkable Man.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen is by all odds the most interesting man in all China. In season and out of season he has stood for true democracy in China against conservatives and militarists, sometimes at the expense of his life.—*The Christian Century* (*Chicago*).

His Great Regret.—SHE (pensively)—"Before we married you declared you loved me at first sight!"

THE BRUTE—"Well, I wish I'd been gifted with second!"—*London Mail.*

Case Proved.—Those who are feeling deprest at the labor troubles through which we are passing would receive a good tonic if they took a walk through Whitechapel, for on the notice-board of a certain church there the following piece of anatomical pleasantry has been painted:

It is easier to smile than to frown!
To frown you use 64 muscles, but only 13 to smile! —*London Morning Post.*

The "Distant Husband" and the Bear.

The following missive was received by the forest ranger of the Pasadena district and read recently at the annual dinner of the Sierra Club in Los Angeles:

"Kind and Respected Cir:

"I see in the paper that a man named J—— S—— was atacted and et up by a bare whose cubs he was trying to git when the she bare came up and stopt him by eatin him up in the mountains near your town. What i want to know is djd it kill him or was he only partly et up and he from this place and all about the bare. I don't know but what he is a distant husband of mine. My first husband was of that name and I supposed he was killed in the war but the name of the man the bare et being the same i thought it might be him after all and i thought to know if he wasn't killed either in the war or by the bare for I have been married twice since and their ought to be divorce papers got out by him or me if the bare did not eat him all up. If it is him you will know it by him having six toes on the left foot. He also sings base and has a spread eagle tattoed on his front chest and a ankor on his right arm which you will know him if the bare did not eat up these parts of him. If alive don't tell him I am married to J—— W—— for he never liked J——. Mebbe you had better let on as if i am ded but find out all you can about him without him knowing anything what it is for. That is if the bare did not eat him all up. If it did i don't see you can do anything and you need'nt take any trouble. My respeks to your family and please ancer back.

"P. S.—Was the bare killed. Also was he married again and did he leave any property worth me laying claim to?"

—*Plywood Panels.*

Impossible.—"Has Bobbie been eating between meals?"

"Bobbie has no between meals."—*Life.*

No Option.—"I hear Charlie's on his feet again."

"Yes, poor boy, his creditors took his car."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Toujours la Politesse.—"What age would you say I was, young sir?"

"Half of what you really are, dear lady."—*Sans-Gêne* (*Paris*).

A Full Sharer.—"Do you share your husband's sorrows?"

"Yes, he blames me for everything."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Sherlock Holmes in Love.—"And when I kissed her I smelled tobacco."

"You object to a woman who smokes?"

"No, but she doesn't smoke."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Developing.—"I understand that your boy Josh is interested in perpetual motion."

"Yes," replied Farmer Hawbuck, "and I'm kinder encouraged about it. I thought for a while that the only thing Josh was interested in was perpetual rest."—*Boston Transcript.*

Presence of Mind.—HARLEQUIN—"Artists say that five feet four inches is the divine height for women, sweetest."

COLUMBINE—"Oh, but I'm five feet six inches."

HARLEQUIN (quickly)—"Oh, but you're more than divine!"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

An Even Break.—TOWNLY—"Do you often have to rush to catch your morning train?"

SUBBUBS—"Oh, it's about an even break. Sometimes I am standing at the station when the train puffs up and other times it is standing at the station when I puff up."—*Boston Transcript.*

Too Sudden.—Little Mary came into the house bedraggled and weeping.

"My goodness," cried her mother; "what a sight you are! How did it happen?"

"I am s-sorry, mama, but I fell into a mud-puddle."

"What! with your best new dress on?"

"Y-y-yes, I didn't have time to change it."—*Central Wesleyan Star.*

This World First.—There is an English church where a box hangs in the porch. It is used for communications for the pastor. Cranks put their notes in it, but occasionally it does fulfil its purpose Recently the minister preached, by request, a sermon on "Recognition of Friends in Heaven," and during the week the following note was found in the box: "*Dear Sir*—I should be much obliged if you could make it convenient to preach to your congregation on 'The Recognition of Friends on Earth,' as I have been coming to your church for nearly six months, and nobody has taken any notice of me yet."—*Christian Register.*

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